New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1757 | NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1857. | PRICE TWO CENTS.

[illegible] Europe at Halifax and the Asia at this port.

[illegible] Sentiment of the Neutral—Cheerful Difficulty.

A Spanish Plenipotentiary to Visit the Spanish Court.

DEPARTURE OF LORD ELGIN FOR CHINA.

Further Outrages by the Chinese.

INDISCRIMINATE MASSACRE OF EUROPEANS.

Cotton is Dull—Breadstuffs Tending Upward—Provisions Steady.

CONSOLS FOR MONEY 93 1-8.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, May 6.

The Royal Mail steamship Europa, Captain Lott, from Liverpool on the 25th ult., arrived here [illegible] yesterday morning. Her dates are [illegible] than those brought by the steamers Africa and Kangaroo.

[illegible] passed, on the 26th ult., the steamship [illegible], bound east. On the 2d inst. she passed a [illegible] steamer, bark rigged, with a black funnel, steaming westward. On the 3d inst. passed the [illegible] of St. Pierre, Granville.

[illegible] arrived in the Mersey, from New-York, on the night of Friday, the 24th ult.

Great Britain.

Lord Elgin has left for Paris on his way to China.

[illegible] the Cabinet Councils there were no signs of political life.

A [illegible] meeting of merchants and manufacturers was held in Manchester for the purpose of forming an Association for the promotion of the cotton supply throughout the world, to be called the British Cotton Supply Association. The Association is to endeavor by all practicable means the growth of cotton in the Colonies and other countries, by diffusing information, supplying machinery, and removing as far as practicable all legislative impediments.

At a special meeting of the European and American Steamship Company, a report was read stating that the total cost of the eight steamships recently purchased was £[illegible], of which £[illegible] had been provided. A resolution was passed to raise the balance, £[illegible], by the issue of twenty thousand £5 shares.

A fire in Liverpool had destroyed 2,500 bales of cotton belonging to J. & D. MALCOMSON & Co.

France.

The Grand Duke CONSTANTINE had a great review. A review of 20,000 troops will be given in commemoration the 6th of May, in his honor.

The Senate of Spain had commenced the examination of the bill against the usurpation of titles of nobility.

The Moniteur publishes the Convention concluded between France and the Grand Duchy of Baden in relative to the strengthening of the frontier. Prince EMILE had been engaged in negotiating the Sardinian Ambassador the draft of a treaty between Persia and Sardinia.

Spain.

An interview had taken place between the Spanish Ambassador at Paris and Senor LAFRAGUA, the Mexican Plenipotentiary. The result, it is said, was that Marshal SERRANO would leave Paris to pave the way for the reception of the Mexican Minister in the Spanish Court.

The Cortes, in setting the frontier between France and Spain, was to be laid before the Cortes at their next session.

[illegible] and the members of the Liberal [illegible] to effect a coalition.

[illegible] were apprehending disturbances in Madrid, Saragossa, Vitoria, and in all Catalonia, [illegible] of presentation.

The troops destined for Cuba are to be dispatched from Cadiz at the end of this month.

Denmark.

There was no further news concerning the misunderstanding with Copenhagen, excepting that the Danish Envoy at the Germanic Diet had been sent for. This circumstance shows that the quarrel with Germany takes an important element into the present complication of affairs. ANDREAE, the late President of the Council, who was deputed by the King to fill up the vacancies caused by the withdrawal of Scavenius, had been unable to do so, and BALLE, hitherto Minister of Public Worship, had, as was anticipated, been entrusted by the King with the formation of a Ministry.

Switzerland.

The Prussian and Swiss Plenipotentiaries had [illegible] the propositions of the mediating powers [illegible] the Neuchatel question, and had referred [illegible] for approval of their respective Governments.

Prussia.

[illegible] to substitute legal instead of police [illegible] over petitioning Houses in Prussia, which was carried in the Prussian Chambers on Monday, the 27th ult., by one majority, was rejected the next day, the Government having collected its forces.

Austria.

Baron BACH's vast plan of communal organization for the Empire, which has been for some time under the consideration of the Supreme Government, is, it is said, considered to be too liberal, and he has been requested to modify it so as to make it [illegible] the sentiments in vogue before the infusion of liberal ideas in 1848. Baron BACH is [illegible], and therefore to resign.

Turkey.

The Commission for the regulation of the Russo-Turkish frontier in Asia, as instituted by article 20 of the Treaty of Paris, and which is to consist of two Turks, two Russians, one Englishman and one Frenchman, will assemble at Kars on May 12.

Montenegro.

A telegraph from Paris announces that the differences between Austria and Montenegro appears in a pleasant way of settlement. Prince DANILO has released a prisoner, and Austria has ordered that the Montenegrin refugees shall be removed to the interior.

China and India.

By telegraph from Trieste dates from Hong Kong to the 6th of March, from Calcutta to the 21st of March, and from Bombay to the 2d of April, had been received.

[illegible] on board of the British steamer Queen, which left Hong Kong on the 6th day, had been murdered by the Chinese, and the steamer, with its valuable cargo, burned off.

The Government contractors' storehouses at Hong Kong had been blown down by incendiaries, and 700 [illegible] perished.

The Chinese in Borneo, had risen on the 20th of February, and massacred several Europeans. Mr. [illegible] saved his life by swimming across a river. The Dutch Government's steamers subsequently arrived at Sambas, and with the aid of Sir James Brooke at the head of a body of Malays and Dyaks, avenged the destruction of the settlement by killing 2,000 Chinese. A war steamer was sent over by the Dutch authorities but her services were not required.

Exchange at Bombay was 2s. 1 1/16d. Money was plentiful, and the Bank had lowered its rate of interest. In the Import Market there was little change.

At Calcutta the Import Market was rather dull. The Money Market had improved. Exchange was [illegible] Stock.

At Madras Exchange was 2s. 2 3/8d.

The total export of Tea from China to Great Britain, to the 30th of June, it was estimated, would reach 70,000,000 pounds.

Exchange at Hong Kong was 4s. 9 1/2d.

At Singapore the price of Silk had advanced. Exchange was 4s. 11d.@4s. 8d.

Persia.

The latest dates from Bushire were to the 6th of March. They contained no intelligence of importance in the Persian Gulf.

Further accounts of the recent battle of Bushire had been published, stating that the English advanced until meeting the main body of the Persians; that they then set fire to the British camp equipage and retreated towards Bushire, whence being reinforced the battle began and lasted four days, both parties retiring in consequence of the torrents of rain which fell during the whole time, rendering the ground unfit for cavalry. The Persians left some guns in the mud, but afterwards recovered them. The Persians estimate the British loss at 1,500, and their own at 400.

Latest by Telegraph from London to Liverpool.

LONDON, Saturday, April 25.

The London *Times* says:

"The news by the Overland Mail shows how fully justified the Government and people of England have been in promptly supporting their officers in China. Certainly our troops, our frigates, and our gun boats have not been dispatched an hour too soon. We are evidently engaged in a momentous conflict, which it will require the utmost vigor, courage and decision to bring to a close. The diplomatic labors of Lord ELGIN must be delayed until the sterner task of the military and naval chiefs have been effectually completed. There is ab and for a time of missions and negotiations."

THE RUSSIAN RAILWAYS.

The only notice of this scheme is contained in the following paragraph from the *Daily News* city article:

"The shares in the Russian Railways remain nominally quoted at a ¾@¾ premium, but there is scarcely a transaction going forward in them."

Cape of Good Hope news to February 12, says that robbery and violence are on the increase in British Kaffraria.

THE NEWS BY THE HERMANN.

The U. S. mail steamer *Hermann*, EDWARD HIGGINS Commander, from Southampton on the 23d ult., arrived at this port yesterday. The *Hermann* brings London papers of the 22d April, one day later than those received by the *Kangaroo*.

The Great Atlantic Submarine Telegraphic Cable.

THE FACTORIES—MANUFACTURE OF THE CABLE—VARIOUS PROGRESSES THROUGH WHICH IT PASSES—SHIPMENT WHEN COMPLETED—PROPOSED PLAN FOR LAYING THE CABLE—ITS ADVANTAGES AND ITS FAULTS—PROBABILITIES OF FAILURE.

From the London Times, April 22.

About a mile or so below Greenwich stands the factory of Messrs. GLASS and ELLIOT, where the great submarine cable by which it is hoped to connect England with America is in rapid course of completion. The rolls of wire, tons of hemp yarn, and singular-looking drums from the Gutta Percha Company, which are incessantly pouring into the works, betoken the presence of an unusual kind of manufacture, and this idea is quite borne out by a mere glance over the premises themselves. The first object which attracts the visitor's attention on entering the yard is the vast bulk of cable already completed. On each side of the path are two large circular docks or pits, in which about 600 miles are piled away in four massive coils, each 35 feet in diameter. It appears so manageable and so supple as the mere drag it from the building in which it is manufactured that it is difficult to realise the fact that the greater part of its bulk is iron wire, or that a light and slight-looking rope of that kind is intended to form a perpetual medium of communication under the 2,000 miles of one of the deepest and stormiest seas in the world. Such, however, is the result which it is hoped to achieve, though whether it will do so or not is quite another question, and one full of doubt and difficulty. Before entering further into the subject we may as well mention that the whole cable is being constructed in two equal portions—one half being made at Messrs. NEWALL's works at Birkenhead, and the other at Messrs. GLASS & ELLIOT's, at East Greenwich. The reason for this subdivision is that it was quite impossible for one manufactory to complete such a gigantic undertaking within the allotted time. Each firm is bound by contract to have 1,250 miles ready for shipment by July, and as many miles more as they can get completed in that time. Already, at the two manufactories, about 1,900 miles have been made. GLASS & ELLIOT produce at the rate of 70 miles per week, but with an additional machine in course of erection, they will in a few days be able to increase that amount to 100 miles. We believe both firms expect to have about 1,400 miles completed within the period specified in their agreement.

The interest with which the progress of this great work is regarded on both sides of the Atlantic will excuse our giving a brief description of the various processes through which the cable passes in its course towards completion. The conducting wire through which the electric current will have to pass consists of seven No. 22 copper wires twisted into one strand, the thickness of a No. 15 wire, or about 1-16th of an inch. This, we believe, is made by the Gutta Percha Company, or, at all events, coated by them with three folds of gutta-percha, which increases the diameter of the whole to three-eighths of an inch. In this form it is delivered at the manufactories, coiled on wooden drums in two-mile lengths, with a short piece of the copper conductor left out at each end for the purpose of joining. As these arrive at Greenwich the ends of the conductor are carefully joined together, bound round with gutta-percha, and so joined to the entire length of the cable, which, all in one piece, is going through the different stages of manufacture in the various floors of the works. One end of the cable is connected with a zinc-and-battery of 240 cells, which maintains a continuous current through the whole, in order that the connection and insulation of every new two-mile length may be ascertained with the galvanometer as each piece is joined. The workman, therefore, who joins the ends, being in connection with the current, is obliged to be insulated from the floor with thick pieces of gutta-percha underpin feet, to prevent his receiving severe proofs of the perfection with which the current is carried through. The wire thus coated and joined is then wound off to the "serving" machine, where it passes up the centre of a horizontal wheel, on which are placed five bobbins, each of which is supplied with many hundreds of yards of five-thread yarn soaked in a mixture of pitch, tar, oil, and tallow. As the wire moves slowly through this the bobbin wheel revolves at the rate of 276 times a minute, spinning the five strands of yarn tightly about it, so as not to leave the smallest interstice. It passes from this through a gauge, which shows its diameter to be 9-16ths of an inch exactly, and the electric current with which it is in connection proves by the needle of the galvanometer that the connection and insulation of each fathom as it moves out has been uninjured by the "serving" process. It then only remains to "close" or bind it up in wire. In this operation an enormous amount of wire is consumed daily; indeed, more is wanted than all the wire-drawers in England can supply, though to do so they are now taking their powers of production to the very utmost. Of the amount required our readers may judge by the fact that the second end of the whole cable will contain enough wire to encircle the globe nearly 16 times, or nearly to reach to the moon and back again. The wire used for closing the outside is No. 22. Seven of these are twisted into one strand, and 18 strands are twisted round the cable. The strand machine in which the seven wires are placed revolves 450 times per minute, binding the seven into one strong, compact strand, the same diameter as the conducting wire, viz.: 1-16th of an inch. Each of the strand machines, working night and day, spins 98 miles of wire into 14 miles of strand. There are 21 machines at work, which thus every 24 hours convert 2,058 miles of wire into 294 miles of strand, which suffice to cover about 10 miles of the cable. After the strand is spun it is wound on to bobbins, and, having been carefully oiled and passed through a number of gauges to ensure its being of the requisite diameter throughout, the bobbins are placed in the closing machine, which is, of course, similar to that used for serving the yarn, but very much larger. By the revolution of 16 bobbins round the cable the 18 strands of wire are wound round it so as to form an almost compact metallic case.

When their great size and weight are taken into consideration, these closing machines revolve at fearful rapidity, and the centrifugal force sometimes causes the massive bobbins to fly off, carrying everything before them. Fortunately, as yet, no casualties have occurred. The cable thus completed is drawn from the "closing" machines at the rate of 30 feet per minute, through a gauge of ⅞ of an inch diameter, and then carried by revolving wheels through a tank of hot tar, issuing forth into the yard as fit as ever such a cable can be for its submarine duties. In the yard, as we have already said, it is coiled away in huge piles ready for shipment, each day's labor adding some inches to the height and bulk of the already ponderous masses.

The half of the cable made at NEWALL's works will be shipped in July, on board the *Niagara* American screw-frigate, the longest and largest vessel of its class yet built. She will be accompanied for the occasion by the *Mississippi* frigate. The line made at Greenwich will be coiled on board the *Agamemnon*, which will also be accompanied by one of our largest steam frigates to assist in laying down. The four vessels will proceed in company to the centre of the Atlantic, where the ends of the cable will be carefully joined, and each ship will make the best of its way to its own shores—the *Niagara* steaming to Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, near the Peninsula of Avalon, and the *Agamemnon* to Valencia Bay, County of Kerry, on the southwest coast of Ireland. By this method the whole cable is expected to be laid in a week or ten days at most. Five miles of the cable, where it joins in the centre, will be made of steel wire, to enable it to bear the great strain at parting. For fifteen miles from the coast of Ireland, it will also be made of immense strength and thickness, to insure it from injury from ships' anchors. The same precautions are also to be adopted at the other extremity at Newfoundland, though only for five miles distance from the shore, as the water there is very much deeper. It is intended to sink the cable across the extensive plateau or bank formed by the course of the Gulf Stream on its northern side. The greatest depth here is 2,100 fathoms, or nearly two miles and a half. The average depth of the whole route is 1,400 fathoms, or a little more than one mile and a half. The direct distance from Valencia to Newfoundland is 1,640 geographical miles, so that between 400 and 500 miles of cable are allowed for "slack" and casualties.

The Atlantic cable, of the construction and ultimate destination of which we have thus given an outline, is beyond all doubt a beautiful specimen of manufacturing skill. It possesses several essential requisites. Its cost, we believe, is only £100 per mile; its weight only one ton per mile. It is constructed for to bear a strain of 8 tons 8 cwt.; but it is stated to stand 4 tons with safety. Its specific gravity is between three and four, its diameter is small, and it is as flexible as an ordinary rope. These are great advantages, but the sets off on the other side are numerous and most important. In the first place, there is no wire for the return current; and the conducting wire itself is ridiculously small, (1-16th of an inch in diameter,) when it is considered that it is intended to carry a current for nearly 2,000 miles. The latter is a most serious fault; so also is covering the outside with so fine a description of wires that three months' rust will entirely destroy them. But the great fault of all, in fact, in our opinion, the whole cable is constructed on a wrong principle. In a previous article on the subject of submarine telegraphic communication, we pointed out the errors which have already led to the destruction of so many cables, and the simple manner in which they are remedied by Mr. Allen's patents.

This Atlantic cable, though with regard to lightness and cheapness a step in the right direction, *is still not in the right path.* Whenever a cable is constructed with spiral wires round a soft core, any severe strain in paying it out must, by stretching the outside wires, either attenuate or break the copper conductor or injure its insulation. This is a simple fact, which those least conversant with mechanics can easily understand. At the lowest computation the Atlantic cable will stretch two feet per mile. At the deepest parts where it must be laid, six miles will be suspended at one time. What becomes of the conducting wire during this elongation of 12 feet? It must either break or become attenuated. The latter accident, we believe, will be as bad as the former, for at present it will be most difficult to get the current through 22,000 miles of 1-16th of an inch wire, and quite impossible if either strain or pressure reduce it in any part to 1-24th or 1-32d of an inch diameter, as in electricity the weakest part becomes the standard of the whole. We do not mean to say that the present cable will not succeed, *but the chances are against it, and it is almost certain that before it has been down twelve months it will, like others similarly constructed, be perfectly useless.* If it does answer temporarily it will not be due to the plan on which it is made, but in spite of it. The first locomotives built answered the purpose for a time, and were undoubtedly locomotives, though neither of these reasons would justify a Company at the present day in ignoring recent improvements and having their engines made after those bygone models. It is the same with submarine cables. The present one, though lighter, cheaper, and more flexible than the ponderous iron coils through which shareholders have lost hundreds of thousands irretrievably is still made on the same old principle of self destruction. Why is not the new patent adopted which, by the use of a large conductor, makes the core of the cable its strength, and does away altogether with the necessity for outside spiral wires? By this patent cheapness, lightness, increased conductibility, and therefore certainty of electric action, are insured. Only by the adoption of plans like these can the public ever hope for any extensive and useful scheme of submarine communication. If this Atlantic cable fails, what will be the result? Why, that another, or a somewhat similar one, will be ordered immediately. Is it likely, then, that manufacturers will ever press upon the notice of companies a very cheap cable certain to do its work, when under the present system they make two or three very expensive ones, often (as in the Mediterranean) with no other result than that of benefiting trade while making it, and depositing it when made at the bottom of the ocean? Shareholders must look into these matters for themselves. We can only point the way, and it rests with them to follow it. In conclusion, we may mention that it is intended to work the cable with Daniell's batteries—a most costly and troublesome plan. Bonelli's recording telegraph, once a very valuable instrument, though now behind many recent inventions, is to be used.

Slavery in the United States—Emigration of Free Settlers to Virginia.

From the London Times, April 22.

The British people, with a great proportion of the numbers, intellect and worth of the United States, have had to confess to much despondency lately on the subject of Slavery in the New World. We of this generation have been brought up in the creed of uncasing, undeviating progress, and are apt to feel astonishment and anger, if not depression, if each year does not exhibit some advance on the last. The abolition of negro Slavery all over the civilized world has been thought to be merely a question of time. CLARKSON and WILBERFORCE slew the monster among ourselves, and one of the few redeeming acts of the short lived French Republic was to emancipate the slaves of Martinique and Guadaloupe. For years the Abolitionists have been at work in the States themselves, preaching, haranguing and writing, with an enthusiasm which has never failed. Mrs. Brown's book made the tour of the world in a few months, and there is hardly a speech or language in which that voice of pleading for human rights has not been heard. So we in England, and a great number of those who agree with us in the New World, began to think that the long-expected time, if not at hand, must yet be within the range of vision. With the whole world arrayed in condemnation of the principle of Slavery, surely the slaveowner would be driven from his old position and his traditional arguments. It was thought the natural inferiority of the black race, the convincing argument from final causes—namely, that negroes existed on one side of the Atlantic, and good fields for cotton-planting and cane-growing on the other, the Scriptural reasoning about Lot's bond servants and Philemon's runaway slave Onesimus, were pretty well given up, and that the Southerners would confine themselves to their one valid argument—that Slavery exists, and that it is next to impossible to get rid of it. But the philanthropists have been too sanguine in their anticipations. Whether from the violence or indiscretion of the Abolitionists, or from the magnitude of the interests connected with Slavery, or from the deep antipathy which the white American feels towards every man of color, a decisive vote of the whole nation has upheld the supremacy of the slaveowners, and confirmed their proceedings in the Far West. Contemporaneously with this great political judgment, we have had the principle of Slavery asserted as essentially and universally true by more than one Southern organ, and now a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States proclaims that by the Constitution no man of color can have the rights of citizenship. As far, then, as the politician and legislator can effect it, the cause of the negro has retrograded within the last few years. Never was there a time when the public opinion of the American people, deliberately expressed, had more completely condemned the African race to servitude, and declared the enforcing of labor to be a legitimate means of bringing into cultivation their great Continent.

But great natural laws make themselves felt through all the turmoil of political strife, and in spite of all the resolutions of national prejudice. The Americans have said that all men are free and equal,—meaning thereby that liberty of action and equality of rights, though not of conditions, were a necessity of a properly constituted society. This great principle seems destined to assert itself against any legislative enactments and any judicial decisions which may seem to controvert it. Americans decide that Slavery may be introduced into any part of their country,—a law stronger than themselves proclaims that Slavery shall, in spite of temporary successes, recede before the advancing tide of freedom. Slavery treads out the compromise line, and declares that it will range anywhere from the Mexican Gulf to the British frontier. Nature, working quietly but irresistibly, proves that Slavery is essentially weak, and not only has no power to conquer what it covets, but is even incapable of holding its own. At this very time, when Southernmen are all powerful in the Cabinet and in Congress, we learn that the State of Virginia, "the Old Dominion," the land of aristocratic slaveowning gentlemen, is threatened with an invasion of free settlers. The case is as follows: Virginia, and particularly its eastern districts, have been under cultivation now for nearly three hundred years. The culture of tobacco, which exhausts the land, has been carried on by means of slave labor. The process became a losing one in many places as soon as steamboats and railways opened richer and newer regions to the planter. Consequently the enterprise of Virginia of late years has been directed to the pursuit of breeding slaves for Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, and the other cotton growing States. Whole tracts have gone out of cultivation. Population has increased slowly, while the Union has been rapidly advancing in the path of greatness. Virginia sent 23 members to Congress in 1830; she sends only 13 now. Her ancient families are getting poor. We are told that "Debt, debt! Taxes! taxes!" represent her present condition. Newspapers dilate on the wasting away of "the Old Dominion," its worn-out soil, overgrown fields, sedge patches, briar patches, stationary population, and waning influence. Whole districts have in fact returned to a state of nature. In these circumstances it is not unnatural that free enterprise should be directed to the old State. Why should the sturdy settler go 1,500 miles inland, when on the shores of the Atlantic there are thousands of square miles which wait for his axe and plough? Already a considerable number of Yankees and New-Yorkers have gone South, and now there seems to be a scheme for repopulating the State by an organized immigration. A Mr. ELI THAYER, of Massachusetts, has founded the "North American Homestead Company." The shareholders are to double their money by "the friendly invasion of 'the Old Dominion' by a renovating army of free white labor." A letter from this gentleman, though ultra-American in style, is sensible enough. Land in the exhausted counties can be had for from £5 to £8 the acre. This, by planting white colonies on it, can be made valuable, and the proximity of the settlement to the more populous parts of the Union will insure a fair supply of farmers. "Kentucky and Maryland," says Mr. THAYER, "are already looking with envy on the sublime destiny of Virginia, and are inviting the same invigorating agency of free labor to their own borders." "Millions of acres of Virginia land," we are told, "owned by the merchants and brokers of New-York and Philadelphia, will be made available at a profit to the present owners, who have heretofore despaired of selling it at any price."

We are bound to say, however, that "the old Dominion" is not unanimous in welcoming the "invasion." The ultra-Slavery press of the State is particularly warlike. "This enterprise," says a Richmond paper, "is a piratical expedition against the peace, security and welfare of the commonwealth." "It is a crusade against Slavery—a propagation of Black Republicanism." If the settlement be permitted, Slavery will soon be thrown on its defense instead of being a triumphant and aggressive power. Therefore "duty to ourselves and also to our sister States of the South demands that these 'ankse insinuants' under Eli THAYER be repelled from the soil of Virginia. No nice technicality of legal form can bind a people in protecting their essential interests." These expressions show pretty plainly the feeling of a section with regard to the intended enterprise. But we attach little importance to such menaces. The settlers will, of course, be only exercising an undeniable right in buying a piece of ground and planting it, and the advantage to all concerned will be too plain for any set of violence to be tolerated. We may, therefore, trust to see free labor advance by its own inherent energies into regions where Slavery has had its day and failed. The principle has now been definitely adopted, that every part of the Republic shall be opened either to the one or the other, according as the majority may determine. If the Free Soilers take their opponents at their word we have little doubt of the result. As New-York made itself free of Slavery within the memory of men still living, and New-Jersey within the last few years, so we trust the North will gradually push its principles in company with the progress of its hardy and adventurous sons.

COMMERCIAL NEWS BY THE EUROPA.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

The *Brokers' Circular* states that the Liverpool COTTON market was dull and quite quite irregular; holders were pressing on the market and all qualities had slightly declined; the lower qualities were the weakest, and had declined ¼d., ordinary descriptions were ⅛d. lower, and middling qualities shared in the decline to the extent of 1-16d.—while the finer descriptions were slow of sale, but had undergone no quotable change. The sales of the week were 44,000 bales, including 1,500 to speculators, and 4,000 to exporters. Friday's business amounted to 8,000 bales, the market closing dull at the following quotations: Fair Orleans, 8⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 7 11-16d.; Fair Mobiles, 7¾d.; Middling Mobiles, 7 9-16d.; Fair Uplands, 7⅞d.; Middling Uplands, 7¼d. The stock on hand amounted to 575,000 bales, of which 490,000 were American.

Manchester Market.

Trade in Manchester was checked by the stringency of the MONEY market, and a dull tone prevailed.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co.'s Circular quotes WHEAT advanced 2d. on the week; FLOUR steady at generally unchanged prices; CORN quotes an advance of 6d. The following are the quotations: Western Canal, 28s.@29s.; Baltimore and Philadelphia, 28s.@29s.; Ohio, 30s.@31s.; Red WHEAT, 7s. 10d.@8s. 4d.; White, 8s. 2d.@8s. 8d., all retail for choice; mixed CORN, 32s.@32s. 6d.; Yellow, 33s.; White, 35s.@36. The weather had been cold but dry.

Liverpool Provision Market.

The Liverpool Provision Market was steady; old and new BEEF 125s.@135s., from which prices buyers demand a reduction. PORK was steady, old generally unchanged, with sales at 72s. 6d., while new was worth 80s. 6d. BACON was steady at 60s. for short boneless, 57s. 6d. for rib, 54s. 6d.@55s. 6d. for long rib, and 52s. 6d. for Cumberland. LARD was heavy at 66s.

Liverpool Produce Market.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports POTASHES steady at 40s. 6d.@41s. RESIN steady at 4s. 3d.@5s. for common, 7s.@8s. 6d. for medium, and 12s.@15s. for fine, the latter being dull of sale. TAR and CRUDE TURPENTINE were unchanged. SPIRITS TURPENTINE was dull at 40s.@40s. 6d. LINSEED OIL was dull at 30s.@32s.; pale rape 42s. 6d.@50s.; palm oil slightly higher. TALLOW was active at 55s.@56s. 6d. for North american. DYEWOODS were in fair request; Baltimore Bark, 12s., and Philadelphia at retail 15s. SUGAR was firm, at a partial advance of 6d. MOLASSES was unchanged and steady. COFFEE was steady. RICE was dull and 6d. lower. Congou TEA 11½d.@1s. Virginia Leaf TOBACCO had advanced ½d.

London Markets.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co. report a moderate demand for IRON. Welsh Rails steady at £7 12s. 6d.@£7 15s.; Bars steady at £7 10s.; Scotch Pig, 70s.@76s. 6d. BREADSTUFFS were quiet, but steady. White WHEAT, 62s.@68s.; Red, 58s.@62s. FLOUR, 27s.@30s. SUGAR was rather dearer. COFFEE and TEA inactive. RICE had declined 3d.

London Money Market.

The London Money Market was stringent, but there was rather less demand. CONSOLS for money closed at 93@93½, and for account 93½@93⅝. The BULLION in the Bank had increased £241,000. Bar SILVER quoted at 5s. 1½d.; Mexican DOLLARS, 5s. 10½d.; American EAGLES nominal at 76s. 4½d.; Spanish DOUBLOONS, 76s. 6d.; South American DOUBLOONS, 75s.

American Securities.

Messrs. BELL & SON report American Securities generally unchanged, with a moderate business.

United States Sixes and Bonds	106	@106⅛
Massachusetts Sterling Bonds	80	@ 82
Pennsylvania Fives	75¾	@ 76¼
Pennsylvania Bonds	89	@ 89
Virginia Sixes, Bonds	83½	@ 84½
Virginia Fives, Bonds	81	@ 81
Maryland Fives, Bonds	89	@ 91
Alabama Fives, Bonds	78	@ 80
Tennessee Sixes, Bonds	82	@ 84
Illinois Central 5s of 1875	90	@ 92
Illinois Central 7s, Frozeland	106	@106
Illinois Central 7s, 1870	97	@ 99
Illinois Central Sixes	85	@ 92
Michigan Central Bonds of 1869	90	@ 92
New-York Central Bonds of 1864	90	@ 95
New-York Central Bonds of 1883	83	@ 85
Erie, Convertibles	77	@ 79
Erie, Sinking Fund	82	@ 84
Pennsylvania Central, 1st Mortgage Bon. de.	88	@ 89

The London *Times* of the 24th, reports business done in Grand Trunk Railroad of Canada at 94½@94; do. debentures, 80½@80¾; Great Western Railroad of Canada 25¾@26; Illinois Central, 4per cent, 87@89; New-York Central, Sinking Fund, 86@86½.

Freights.

At Liverpool FREIGHTS to the United States were generally unchanged. From Liverpool to New-York passengers were brisk and rates firm, at 24 8s.@24 16s.; Iron, 11s. 6d.@12s. 6d.; Chemicals, 15s.; Dry Goods, 12s. 6d.@ 12s. 6d.; Hardware, 17s. 6d.; Crates, 4s. 6d.

News From Brazil.

PREVALENCE OF YELLOW FEVER AT RIO—INJURIOUS EFFECT ON TRADE—RAILWAY CELEBRATION—SILK IN BRAZIL—BUSINESS, ETC.

We have advices from Rio de Janeiro, *viâ* England, to March 17.

The following letter from Rio, published in the Manchester *Guardian*, gives an interesting summary of late news. The *Guardian's* correspondent says:

"I regret that I am not able to report any improvement in the effects of the yellow fever. It is gradually getting worse; the deaths have reached 25 in one day, and not less than 150 persons per week are falling victims to it. As I said in a former letter, they are, with scarcely an exception, foreigners, the absolute majority being Portuguese.

The effect of these continued visits of the yellow fever on the fortune of the country, will, I am afraid, be most disastrous. No system of colonization can be attempted, in the face of such an obstacle, and the trade of the capital is already beginning to suffer from the very natural aversion which purchasers from the interior have to coming near this beautiful but ill-fated city. I really cannot see that the authorities neglect any measure whatsoever; they appear to be indefatigable in their exertions.

Mr. SAMUEL BAYLISS, C. E., representative of Mr. EDWARD PRICE, opened 16 miles of the Pedre Segundo Railway, on Friday last, from this city to Nazareth. The remainder of the line, to the foot of the Serra, will be opened in a few months.

Shortly after closing my long letter to you last month, on the subject of the production of silk in Brazil, I learned another and most important fact, the accuracy of which I can vouch for. Some eggs were sent, some time ago, from Brazil to Turin, and there they have been tried and have produced a chrysalis in every respect superior to those which they have there. The highest British authority in that capital, and who at one time filled the same high office in this, (where his name is still remembered with great respect,) takes a deep interest in this question, and has written to a friend here, saying that the eggs sent from Rio de Janeiro are in every respect superior to those in Italy—producing much finer worms. This is a most important fact, seeing that the degeneration of the worm is much dreaded by silk growers generally throughout the world.

Trade is very dull. Exchange, 27½d.@27¼d. The transactions on London this packet are very heavy. Coffee has slightly increased.

The weather continues dry; no rain for more than month. The city is, as a consequence, in an unhealthy state.

THE BURDELL MURDER.

TRIAL OF MRS. CUNNINGHAM.

IMPORTANT MEDICAL TESTIMONY

Peculiar Circumstances of the Night of the Murder.

PROGRESS OF THE CASE.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Judge Daly.

THIRD DAY.... WEDNESDAY, May 6.

The trial of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, charged with the murder of Dr. BURDELL, was continued yesterday, when a very large amount of testimony was elicited. Additional testimony was received from Dr. WOOLWARD and other medical men, in relation to the position and character of the wounds found in the body of the murdered man, and much more concerning the house No. 31 Bond-street, and the peculiarities of its appearance within on the morning of the murder.

The Court rooms were densely crowded during the entire day, and the halls and stairways were passable only with difficulty until evening. There was no particular or material change in the appearance of the parties immediately interested in the result of the trial. The Court was opened at the usual hour, and soon afterwards the examination of Dr. MAINS was continued, as follows:

CROSS EXAMINATION OF DR. G. A. MAIN.

Mr. Romaine—Q.—I think I understood you to say that it was at about one o'clock when you and Mrs. Main entered Bond-street on returning to your house on the night of this homicide—about one o'clock in the morning? A.—It was, Sir.

Q.—I do not know whether you said it yesterday, or whether I read it, that you had a cold at that time?

The Court—You got that yesterday.

Mr. Romaine—How was that? You did not perceive the odor until you got near your house?

The Court—(To the witness)—State what you said upon that subject.

Mr. Romaine—I ask the witness as to the fact.

The Court—That is exactly what he did say yesterday.

The Witness—My wife spoke of it soon after we came into Bond-street. I did not notice it so much until I got near home. Then I noticed it very particularly.

Q.—Was it perceptibly stronger when you got nearer home than when you entered Bond-street? A.—It appeared to be.

Q.—What was the character of the atmosphere at that time? was it clear? A.—No; it was quite warm—near to rain.

Q.—Was the state of the atmosphere favorable to the transmission of odors? A.—It was cloudy and foggy.

Q.—In what direction was the wind that night? A.—I am not positive, but I think it was in the South.

Q.—Was there not an easterly storm impending—an easterly wind blowing? A.—There was. The storm of next morning which commenced that night was from the East.

Q.—New Doctor, if that odor had come from the house No. 31 Bond-street, and the wind was from the East, would the smell have been stronger when you got to your house opposite, and North of it? A.—Not if the wind were in the east at that time, but I am not positive how it was.

Q.—How far was it from No. 31 Bond-street to Broadway? A.—About 25 houses.

Q.—Four hundred or five hundred feet? A.—Yes.

Q.—Now, if the wind had been blowing from the South, and if the smell had proceeded from that house is it likely that you would have perceived it from Broadway as you entered Bond-street? A.—We entered Bond-street from Fourth-avenue.

Q.—Was it a usual thing in your neighborhood with the wind from the South and East, and in that state of the atmosphere to perceive this disagreeable odor from Broadway? A.—We often smell something coming from the Bowery; it is a universal place for burning up rubbish in the street.

Q.—There are a great many factories in the Bowery? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Are there any which burn bones? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—Did you observe when you went into Dr. Burdell's room the state of the curtains and the shades at the back window? A.—I did when I went in the second time—after I came in with the policeman.

Q.—There had been no apparent change in the interval? A.—No. Nobody had been in.

Q.—Now, will you state to the Jury what was the situation of those windows with reference to the shades, curtains and blinds, if any? A.—The blinds were about half way up. The window has lattice blinds like these in the Court-room.

Q.—Swinging on hinges? A.—Yes, and they opened on the inside. Above is straw-colored curtains, which go over the lattice clear the whole length of the window. They were both pulled down, and I raised them to get light when I went in.

Q.—The curtains were pulled down and the lattice was closed? A.—Yes.

Q.—They were the ordinary buff muslin or linen curtains? A.—Yes.

The Court—They are properly called window shades.

Mr. Romaine—The shade pulled up and down with a cord or pully? A.—Yes.

Q.—Were those blinds of such a character that a person from the outside could see into that room with the blinds closed? A.—They were opaque blinds.

Q.—Could they see into the room if there had been no blinds if the shades were drawn down? A.—No, unless they were very high upon the other side. They could not.

Q.—And if there had been no blinds, they could not have seen through the curtain, the curtain being down? A.—No.

Q.—You have for some time, I believe, lived in the house No. 29 Bond street. A.—I have.

Q.—Directly adjoining Dr. Burdell's? A.—Directly adjoining.

Q.—Your house is of a similar character to that of No. 31 Bond-street? A.—Perfectly similar.

Q.—The same in arrangement, and the same in internal appearance? The same in every respect? A.—Yes.

The Court—Internally and externally? A.—Yes.

Q.—Pattern houses? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Romaine—There were two windows in the rear of the room in which the Doctor's body was found?

The Court—We have had that already. You need not go into that.

Mr. Romaine—And the gas burners were there?

A.—On the furthest window west.

Q.—And the ball was on the east side of the house?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Was that gas turned up so as to give a full light? A.—It was a full jet.

Q.—You spoke of keys that laid upon the secretary. Were they ordinary pocket keys, that a man of business would carry? A.—They were a bunch of keys that fitted small locks.

The Court—Was there a night-key among them?

A.—No, I think the night-key was in his vest pocket; but I will not be positive.

Q.—It was not attached to this bunch of keys?

A.—No; I think I should have known it, for it was a peculiar key.

The Court—Do you say it was a peculiar key? A.—Yes; he had got a new lock on the door a short time before that; it was a singular key.

Mr. Romaine—Do you know how long that lock had been on the door? A.—I think some two or three months. I recollect when it was put on, but I cannot exactly locate the time.

Q.—The secretary that stood against the side of the room, was it what you call a bookcase, having shelves upon the top? A.—It was a writing desk. It was used for that purpose, and for nothing else.

Q.—And this desk was open, and

[illegible] to with his stock-handkerchief; in was clothed [illegible]

Q.—Was there any [illegible] that any man [illegible] A.—[illegible] By this blow did he throw him? A.—[illegible]

Q.—Was there or not anything which [illegible] you to suppose that a narrow cord had [illegible] A.—No; it would have [illegible] If it had been—if it had been drawn [illegible]

Q.—What was the redness? A.—Below, at the [illegible] the throat.

Q.—Did you see his wounds examined? A.—I did. [illegible] the body stripped in the first place?

Counsel—I do not think it necessary to go over [illegible] already been testified to by Dr. Francis.

Witness—I am not going to go it in detail.

Counsel—The question was the blow that cut the [illegible]

Counsel—(interrupting)—Did you probe the [illegible]

Q.—Did you hear Dr. Francis' testimony? A.—I did [illegible]

Mr. Brownlee—I think Dr. Francis said that it was [illegible]

Mr. Cornell—I think that's my no. If you want to prove [illegible] statements I will permit this, but [illegible]

Q.—Do you wish to ask Dr. Main what his opin[illegible] the manner in which that wound was [illegible]

Counsel—I think that is all right, Sir.

Q.—Have you any opinion as to the manner in [illegible] were inflicted?

Q.—How do you suppose they were inflicted [illegible] kind of instrument and under what [illegible]

Q.—Have you had several suppositions in [illegible] A.—I came to the conclusion at last that it [illegible] done by a person first from behind, who struck [illegible] the right side while sitting in the chair.

Q.—Where was the blow in the chair? A.—[illegible] I was of opinion that the wounds were in[illegible] by some person standing behind the man, and [illegible] A.—[illegible] I did not at the time. We came to the [illegible] the first blow was struck while he was [illegible] After that? I do not know that I formed [illegible] at all.

Q.—Did you observe the wound under the left arm[illegible]

Q.—Have you any theory as to the manner in [illegible] wounds were given? A.—I think the man [illegible] held Dr. Burdell by the left hand, for the Doctor's right hand was tolerably free to defend himself, and was wounded in three places, and it would have been im[illegible] to have given him the wound in the armpit [illegible] if his right arm had not been extended.

Q.—Would not there have been bruises inflicted by a pe[illegible] striking at him in front? A.—I do not [illegible]

Q.—Do you not form any definite opinion as to the manner in which that wound was given? A.—I do [illegible]

Q.—Do you think that when the door was opened it [illegible] in her bedroom or his bed? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you think the body, from the appearance of the [illegible] moved within half an hour or an [illegible]

Q.—Do you remember being asked if you stand upon the [illegible] A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you know Mrs. Cunningham? A.—I do not.

Q.—Do you see any resemblance between [illegible] and Mrs. Cunningham? A.—I do not [illegible]

Q.—Do you think that the persons up stairs were in a position to hear any scuffle?—[Mrs. Cunningham and her daughter.] A.—I should say not; she did not think, and therefore I should say she was not.

The Court—That is Mrs. Cunningham? A.—Yes; I suppose if she had been able she would have assisted her daughter.

The District-Attorney—If she had been able you think she would have done so? A.—Yes.

Q.—When you told Mrs. Cunningham that the Doctor had bursting a blood vessel, what was her manner? A.—She was very much excited and agitated; there was then all kinds of theories; we all had our theories at the time.

Q.—Have you any theory in regard to the house in Bond-street: Were the walls generally and firmly built or the reverse? A.—Very firmly built, and the walls were thick and solid.

Q.—When you were in an upper room in the house could you hear a person moving in the story below you? A.—No, you could not do so in any of these houses unless the doors were open.

TESTIMONY OF MR. DANIEL ULLMANN.

The witness was examined by the Attorney-General, and testified that he lives in the St. Nicholas Hotel and is a lawyer. On the 30th of January last he boarded at the St. Nicholas Hotel and had a bedroom and study in the house No. 31 Bond street. On that same day (the 30th of January) which was a Friday, he saw Mrs. Cunningham. He had returned to his room in No. 31 Bond-street at about four o'clock in the afternoon, and just before five as he was leaving, to go down to the Hotel for his dinner he met her in the passage, and she accosted him because there had been no fire in his room; he answered that it was out of [illegible] and she said she would be out the whole evening. He then left. While talking with some gentleman that evening in the St. Nicholas Hotel he went up his room and said to them he must return home, because it was then after twelve o'clock. He returned to his room, and on laying aside his watch he observed that it was exactly half past twelve o'clock. In coming into the house he had opened the front door with a latch key. There was an inner door, which had not a latch lock; it must have been open as he had not that key with him. That door usually stood open, but not always. There was then no light at all in the hall. As late as that there was rarely, if ever, any light in it, he thought never. Decidedly there was a light before eleven o'clock, but he had never seen it later than that. Witness heard nothing unusual that night before retiring. Next morning he was roused about half past eight o'clock by the voice of some one running up the stairs and crying "Good God! Good God!" It was the voice of a woman. He then heard some indistinct expression of "Dr. Burdell is dead!" or something of that kind. It was difficult for him to say from whence the voice proceeded; he thought it was from the third story hall. Sleep was the rear room on the third story, and the voice came past his door. There he heard several voices, as he thought, shrieking. The shrieks appeared to come from the front part of the house, or the room fronting his, but he did not know whose room it was. The first voice he did not recognize. The shrieks, which were very loud indeed, that he heard afterwards, were in the voice of Mrs. Cunningham. Three or four minutes, he should think, had elapsed, when a person threw himself against the inner door, and cried out, with a perfect shriek: "Mr. Ullmann, Dr. Burdell is dead!" That also was Mrs. Cunningham's voice. Witness then sprang up, dressed himself, and went down stairs without going into that front room. He did not see Mrs. Cunningham at all that morning, nor until late in the evening. He went down to the door of Dr. Burdell's office—the rear room on the second story—and found, a young man standing there. Witness asked him what was the trouble, and the other said, "Dr. Burdell is dead." Witness said "Let me see him;" the young man hesitated a moment. "Why," said witness, "perhaps he is not dead! What have you done? Have you sent to the Coroner? Have you sent to the Station-house?" The young man replied that they had sent to the Station-house. Witness renewed his request to see the body, whereupon the young man opened the door, and, as it sprang open, witness saw the Doctor lying there, evidently dead. He closed the door again, and in a short time afterward an officer and one or two other persons appeared, and they all entered the room. Witness did not know whether Dr. Main had been in before that time; he did not know Dr. Main, nor did he know the name of the young man who stood at the door, though he had since understood that he was an office-boy of Dr. Main. Witness remained in the house until 10 o'clock, hastily examining everything about the room and the body. He did not recollect of hearing anything said about employing bloodhounds that morning, but something was said about them in the evening.

Cross-examination—Q.—You are a practicing lawyer in the Supreme Court? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You were not applied to as counsel by Mrs. Burdell at all? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—In what tone did she give you warning? A.—In a tremendous shriek; in a louder shriek than I ever heard from any one.

Q.—Did she attempt to get into your room? A.—She dashed herself against the door; I was at the door in a moment, but she did not come in.

Q.—You had a night key to that house? A.—I had.

Q.—What was the character of the lock on the door? A.—There had been an ordinary lock on the door, and it was very easy to be opened with an ordinary night key until some time, I think, at the close of December, when Dr. Burdell caused a new lock to be put on the door; a patent lock, which was exceedingly difficult to be opened. I met the Doctor one day and told him that it took me four or five minutes to open it; he said—"That may be remedied." [illegible]

Q.—What was done about it? A.—I cannot tell you what was done. [illegible]

Q.—What was the state of the lock afterwards? A.—Afterwards it was very easily opened.

Q.—Could you open it with your night key? A.—It would open with the slightest touch; the very night of the 30th of December I opened it with extreme ease. A. [illegible]

Q.—That lock had been on from December until the time of the homicide? A.—I am not sure as to the time; it might have been at the close of December or the early part of January. [illegible]

Q.—Do you know what was the occasion for changing the lock? [illegible]

The Court—There is no necessity for having this matter all over again. [illegible]

Q.—Was the door left sometimes without being locked? A.—I found the door open the 30th of January, about half past nine o'clock; it was open some ten or twenty inches; this was the outer door of the house.

Q.—The inner door was not fastened? A.—It was wide open.

Q.—How long were you in your room that afternoon, (referring to the day of the murder)? A.—I was there from four to five o'clock.

Q.—Do you know whether one of the servants was absent—the servant who usually built the fires? A.—Mrs. C. said that the servant was absent, and that was the reason she offered for there being no fire in my room.

Q.—Do you say whether the voice of the person running up stairs was or was not that of Mrs Burdell? A.—My impression decidedly is that it was the voice of some woman.

Q.—Do you know who went to the door, night, when the door-bell rang? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Did you ever have to ring the bell to get in? A.—One night I found the outside door locked, I rang the bell, and some one opened the door, and asked who it was. He came down and let me in. It was Dr. Burdell.

Q.—About what time was it in the evening, and what month was it? A.—It was about eleven o'clock at night, and it must have been somewhere about the middle of December; he opened the door twice for me.

Q.—You rang the bell and he answered it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—While you were there you saw the inmates of the house, as you went in and out of the house, this prisoner, her daughters and sons? A.—Yes, Sir, occasionally.

Q.—What was the weather when you came home that night; do you remember it? A.—Distinctly. When at the corner of Broadway and Bond streets I looked and saw that the stars were partially obscured. It appeared to me that it would either rain or snow before morning.

Q.—Did you observe the smell of any burnt woollen or leather on your way home or in the house? A.—Nothing of the kind.

Q.—Do you know of any deficiency in your smelling organs? A.—None whatever.

Q.—Did you notice any unusual smell outside or in the house? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you see any light in the house? A.—None; on the contrary, it was extremely dark; I went up stairs.

Q.—Was the stairway to the attic generally open? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you see any light in the attic? A.—I saw no light in the house at all until I lit the gas in my own room.

Q.—Was there a small room between you and the front room? A.—Yes.

Q.—For what purpose was it occupied? A.—It was a sort of store-room; I had four or five trunks in there myself. There were two doors leading into it, one from my room and one from the hall.

Q.—Is there a window in this store-room looking directly into Mrs. Burdell's room? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Did you have access to it? A.—The door was generally locked between it and my room.

Q.—How was it about the hall door? A.—That was very frequently locked.

Q.—How did you get into it? A.—I had very *rarely occasion to go in there. I do not think I went* in there more than three times in my life.

Q.—When you went in how did you get in? A.—I found the door open.

Q.—Was there anything peculiar about this lock or night-key to the hall door? A.—It was a peculiar key. It struck me as having a great deal of arrangement without amounting to much. At first the lock was exceedingly difficult to open, but afterwards it was a great deal easier and satisfactory to me.

Q.—Did you ever open any other lock with it? A.—I never have. I have seen other keys exactly like it, about the City, and I came to the conclusion that a single wire pressed into the part of the larger ward would open the lock.

District Attorney Hall stated that he would not make objection to this evidence, as he would produce the lock hereafter.

EXAMINATION OF A. DEWITT BALDWIN.

A. Dewitt Baldwin was the next witness. He said he was a member of the bar, and resided at No. 16 Bond-street; on the night of January 30, last, he left that house with three companions, at about half-past eleven o'clock; they proceeded toward Broadway, and witness perceived a strong smell of burning clothes in the street; one of his friends remarking that somebody was burning up their old rags. Witness noticed the smell very particularly; he could not remember which way the wind blew.

Cross-examination—Q.—You said you lived at No. 16 Bond-street? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What time did you go out on the Friday evening referred to? A.—About a quarter past 11 o'clock.

Q.—How long was it before you returned? A.—About an hour.

Q.—That would make it about a quarter past 12 o'clock? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you then perceive anything of this smell? A.—I do not recollect that I did.

Q.—If you had perceived it you would have remembered it. A.—Very likely.

Q.—Was there much wind that night? A.—Very little.

Q.—Did you observe in what direction the wind was blowing? A.—I think it was in an easterly direction.

Q.—You looked to see if there was any smoke? A.—Yes, we looked up to see if we could see anything from the house opposite.

Q.—Did you observe any light that attracted your attention? A.—I did not.

Q.—Had you resided at No. 16 Bond-street for any length of time? A.—Since October.

Q.—It was not a very unusual thing to have bad smells from the direction of the Bowery? A.—Bond-street is a pretty clean street.

Q.—Did you observe any offensive smells upon any other occasion? A.—I do not remember that I ever did except a few evenings ago, when there was a sewer bed burst in the street.

Edgar Davis was next examined. He said he was a policeman of the Fifteenth Ward, and was called into Dr. Burdell's house by Dr. Burdell sometime in the month of September last; he saw Mrs. Cunningham and Dr. Burdell in the hall; Mrs. Cunningham told him to take no notice of what Dr. Burdell said, as he had ruined her family and her; she appeared to witness to be very much excited, and said she would have satisfaction for what the Doctor had done; she said she would have his heart's blood, or words to that effect; witness stepped in between her and the doctor, and advised her to stop, for she was doing wrong; she told her she did not know what might happen herself; he advised her and the Doctor to leave the hall and go into the parlor; in the meantime officer Little came in, and, to use witness' words, did the balance of the talking; witness was present in the parlor when officer Little was there; Dr. Burdell told witness, in Mrs. Cunningham's presence, that he had lost a note, and that she had taken the key of his safe out of his pantaloons pocket while he was asleep; witness advised him to go to a police magistrate and make a complaint; Mrs. Cunningham made no remark to this; Dr. Burdell said she had taken the key out of his pocket, opened his safe, and taken the note out; this conversation took place in the forenoon of a day about the middle of September; on the morning of the discovery of the murder, witness went again to the house, and saw the body of Dr. Burdell lying on the floor of his office; Dr. Smith was there, the office boy, and officer Little; witness saw the Doctor's pockets examined; he had a watch, a night key, the key of his safe, and some other small keys; his watch had stopped; the lid of the bookcase was down; the doors of it were shut; witness remained in the house all day; he saw Mrs. Cunningham in the morning up stairs in her room, but did not speak to her; she appeared to be in distress; her daughters, Mr. Snodgrass and the two boys were there; when the Coroner was present, witness was present, and was sent after Mrs. Cunningham by the Coroner, who wanted her to come down and give her statement; she said she would not go down without consulting with her lawyer; witness went down stairs and told the Coroner; the Coroner's son said she would have to come down; the next morning witness saw Mrs. Cunningham, and advised her not to talk about the murder; when witness was in the house in September, Mrs. Cunningham struck Dr. Burdell on the shoulder; on the Sunday after the murder witness was present in Mrs. Cunningham's room, when it was searched by order of the Coroner; a dagger, Dr. Burdell's pistol, a key of his safe, and two pocket knives were found; John Conners, the Coroner's Deputy and son, conducted the search; the dagger was found in her bureau; the safe key was found in the landing place of the attic, among some rags.

Q.—(*By Attorney-General*)—Is that the key which you found up stairs? (handing him a key.) A.—It was one like it.

Q.—Do you know where the dagger is now? A.—No, Sir.

The Court—Is there any dispute about this being the key in question? (*pause*) [illegible]

Counsel for defence said that they had no knowledge upon the subject.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Q.—Was there any money found upon the person of Dr. Burdell, at the time the body was examined? A.—I think there was found some small change.

Q.—How much? A.—I do not know; there was some silver and other coin.

Q.—About twenty dollars? A.—I should think about seventy-five cents.

Q.—Do you recollect anything about it, whether it was six dollars or twenty-five? A.—I recollect that there was money found upon his body.

Q.—Do you recollect what pieces of money were found, whether there were a few coppers or silver? A.—I recollect that there were some pieces of silver and copper.

Q.—Of what denomination was the silver found upon the body? A.—The silver must have been sixpences, shillings or quarters; there were no half-dollars.

Q.—Are you sure that you were present when his pockets were examined? A.—I was present.

Q.—Did you testify before the Surrogate that nothing was found in his pockets? A.—No, Sir; I have not been before the Surrogate.

Q.—On the Saturday evening, or the Saturday during the day, did a great many people come to the house No. 31 Bond-street? A.—I think that towards the evening there did—long about the middle of the afternoon a great many people came.

Q.—Was there not a very great crowd? A.—A great many people came; but there was not so great a crowd there the day as the Sunday following.

Q.—Still there were a good many people going into the house? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—In what part of the house were you mostly on Saturday? A.—I think I was in the Doctor's room mostly.

Q.—The second story back room? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you allow any body to go up-stairs that day? A.—I do Sir.

Q.—Up to what time? A.—I think the Coroner gave orders to keep right not to allow any one to go up there.

Q.—Was it in the middle of the afternoon? A.—It might have been somewhere in that neighborhood.

Q.—From that time until the Coroner's inquest ended, the defendant was in custody, was she not? A.—She was kept up stairs.

Q.—I ask you whether she was in custody? A.—I do not know whether the Coroner can commit or not; he told me to keep her up-stairs, and not let her come down.

Q.—Do you not know whether that is keeping a party in custody? A.—I should think it was.

Q.—Did you do as directed in that respect? A.—I did.

Q.—You were there until the inquest was closed? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How soon after this conversation occurred in her room was it when you told her the Coroner wanted her to come down stairs and give her statement, before she did go down and testify? A.—It might have been eight or ten minutes.

Q.—When you went up stairs the second time, she immediately came down? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—During that time she did not see any counsel? A.—I do not think she did.

Q.—How did you come to go there that morning? A.—Dr. Main came down to the station house and made the request, and three men were sent onward.

Q.—Who took possession of the dagger? A.—I think the Coroner's son John did.

Q.—Did he take possession of the pistol? A.—He did.

Q.—Did he immediately upon finding them? A.—I believe he did.

Q.—Since that have you seen them? A.—I have seen the dagger, but not the pistol.

Silas C. Herring, examined by the District-Attorney, said he sold a safe to Dr. Burdell in April, 1856; he furnished duplicate keys, as was his custom; when he sold the safe; on June 26, Dr. Burdell having lost a key, had the lock altered, so that the lost key might not open the safe; he had two new keys made for the altered lock; witness always keeps a record of all keys made by him, and on seeing a key, by referring to his book, could tell to whose safe it belonged; the safe was registered 18,372, and the key was stamped with the same number; the Doctor said he had lost one of the original keys, or it had been stolen; the new key of the altered lock was marked with the original number; after the 26th of June, the original key shown to witness, he said, would not open the safe.

Cross-examination—Q.—Was the new key delivered up to the Doctor on the 26th of June? A.—I think it was on the same day.

Q.—It was returned to him on the same day with the other key? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—That new key opened the safe at the time of the inquest? A.—That I do not know.

By a Juror—Do you know whether that key will open the safe as it is now? A.—It will not.

The Court—It has been already testified that it will only open it as it was on the 26th of June.

TESTIMONY OF HECTOR MOORE.

Hector Moore, an officer attached to the Fifteenth District Police, testified that he knew Dr. Burdell during his lifetime; witness went to No. 31 Bond-street *some time in the month of September last*, but that was a different occasion from that spoken of by the last witness; he met Dr. Burdell at the corner of Broadway and Bond, and went with him to the house No. 31 Bond-street, where he saw Mrs. Cunningham; as he and the Doctor passed into the hall and passed the door of the front parlor, Mrs. Cunningham stood there as if she had come out out of the parlor; Dr. Burdell, who had been talking to witness about her before, made a motion with his hand and said, "that is the woman or the lady;" she replied, "I am his wife;" he made no response to that, but proceeded up stairs, whither witness followed him; witness did not see her after that until he came down stairs again; Dr. Burdell said nothing to her in witness' presence; witness was in the house perhaps twenty minutes altogether; he could not remember the day of the month this occurred, nor whether it was before or after officers Littell and Davis had been there; it was his impression it was the latter part of the month; it was not the first part of it at any rate; witness was there in that house again on a Sunday morning after the murder; he saw Mrs. Cunningham that day, and all her children were with her, in the bed room on the third story front; she and the younger daughter appeared to be arranging affairs about the house; they had just got up and were partly dressed; witness was there some three hours or so, and went down to breakfast with them; he heard singing in the house that morning; Mrs. Cunningham and her daughter sung together; witness did not call it sacred music, though it might have been, for he was not a good judge of music; he supposed they sang a tune through, and believed it was before breakfast.

Cross-examined—Q.—Were you present at the time of this singing? A.—I was, Sir.

Q.—Where did it occur? A.—In that room.

Q.—Who else was present, if there was any? A.—I think the family was all present.

Q.—Can you name the individuals present? A.—It is my impression that those four children were all present.

Q.—The two little sons and the two daughters? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You say you are not a judge of music? A.—I don't profess to be a judge. No, Sir.

Q.—Were any words used in singing it, or did you not pay particular attention to it? A.—I cannot say that I did not. I think I did; but I would not be positive that I heard any words.

By a Juror—What Sunday morning do you refer to?

Court—The Sunday morning after the murder.

Witness—I would not be positive about that; whether it was the first Sunday morning or the next. I am pretty confident now that it was the second Sunday morning.

By a Juror—And after the funeral? A.—Yes, Sir.

By a Juror—Were there note books to sing from? A.—No, Sir; they did not sing from any books; I am positive now that it was the second Sunday morning.

George W. Dilks was examined.—He said he was Captain of the Fifteenth Ward Police; he was present at a search made in Mr. Eckel's bedroom on the Sunday evening after the murder; he marked some papers found there with his initials; the papers exhibited to him by the District Attorney he recognized as the papers in question; they were found in Mr. Eckel's bedroom, in a piece of furniture, used both as a secretary and a bedstead.

The District Attorney offered the papers in evidence. Mr. Ollinton said they were not traced to the possession of the accused, and there was no legal rule for admitting them as testimony. Mr. Hall argued at some length for their admission, as they showed direct business relations between the accused and the deceased person; that there were secret and undeveloped relations existing between them, and that the deceased was in constant actual fear of the woman on trial. Mr. Dean replied in opposition to the admission of the papers. That they were found in Mr. Eckel's trunk was certainly no testimony against the mistress of the house, any more than if they had been found in Mr. Ullman's trunk, or the trunk of any other boarder; if the charge, instead of murder, was one of larceny, the finding of the papers in Mr. Eckel's possession would be evidence against Mr. Eckel, but certainly not against Mrs. Burdell. The District-Attorney again contended, that as the paper showed very peculiar business relations between the accused and the deceased, the prosecution were entitled to them wherever they might be found. The Judge said he should have no hesitation in admitting the papers, if the prosecution could show that the signature attached to them, was in Mrs. Cunningham's handwriting. The District-Attorney argued that the Court must first rule whether the papers were found, under the circumstances of the case, in the possession of Mrs. Cunningham.

Mr. Dean—Your Honor decides against that?

The Judge—I decide nothing at all. The Court will now take a recess till 3 o'clock. [Laughter.]

District-Attorney—That is a very agreeable decision. The Court accordingly took an hour's recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At three o'clock the proceedings of the Court were resumed before an audience immensely increased.

Captain Dilks again took the stand.

The District-Attorney resumed his examination by asking him who, if anybody, was by when these papers were found by him. Witness answered that there were John Conners, a lawyer whose name he did not know, but who acted as counsel for Mrs. Cunningham the day before the inquest, and Mrs. Cunningham herself.

The Court—Mrs. Cunningham was there. That is sufficient.

Q.—When these papers were found did or did not Mrs. Cunningham say anything about them, and if she did, what did she say? A.—She said the papers were hers, and she wanted them.

The District-Attorney now removed his offer to put the papers in evidence.

Counsel for the defence admitted that the testimony just given disposed of the objection.

The papers were admitted accordingly.

The District-Attorney read the papers.

The first was an envelope marked in pencil on the top "Private papers, John J. Eckel, 151 Stanton-st." Below was the address, "Miss Augusta Cunningham, 31 Bond-st." The first exhibit was a declaration, with no jurat, and unsigned, of the loan of a certain note drawn by Mrs. Cunningham for $812 50. The second was the assignment of a judgment for $512 50, sworn to and signed by Harvey Burdell. The third was a paper relating to Mrs. Cunningham's private affairs, which was not read. The fourth was a discharge of a judgment. The fifth was a paper relating to certain transactions regarding the same note between Mrs. E. A. Cunningham and an Edward Pierpont. The sixth was a receipt signed Harvey Burdell for $84 50, on account of rent due Nov. 1, 1856. The seventh was an unexecuted release to Dr. Burdell, signed by Emma A. Cunningham. The eighth was a security for a note signed by Mrs. Cunningham. The ninth was an unexecuted affidavit, signed by Dr. Burdell, and declaring that up to the 19th October, 1856, he had made no will. The tenth was a lease of the house in question, from May, '56, till May, '61, dated 19th March, 1856, and executed between Mrs. Cunningham and Dr. Burdell, without witnesses and with some erasures. The eleventh could not be found.

Examination resumed—Q.—What was done with those papers? A.—Mr. Conners himself marked them, and he kept them in his possession.

Q.—Did Mrs. Cunningham make any other observation then you have stated regarding those papers, and if so, have the goodness to state it? A.—I don't recollect any particular remarks; she seemed to be that she was very desirous to get possession of them.

Cross-examined.—Q.—Did she say that? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You are the Captain of the Police for the Ward in which Bond-street is, the Fifteenth Ward? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And under the Coroner you had charge of the premises there, had you not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you know what officer of your Ward was on duty on the beat which embraced No. 31 Bond-street on the night of the 30th of January last?

Witness—The fore or latter part of the night?

Counsel—Both. A.—I can tell who was there on the fore part of the night; it was Officer Tilton.

Q.—What are the limits of that beat? A.—From Broadway to Bowery, and from Bond to Great Jones-street, and up to Astor-place.

EVIDENCE OF DR. EGBERT WILSON.

This witness, who is a dentist, testified that his place of business last January and February, was No. 11 Bond-street; he knew Dr. Burdell; had been on speaking terms with Mrs. Cunningham; he heard Mrs. Cunningham speak of Dr. Burdell at different times, but could not say when the last time was; he knew the Doctor by sight, but had no acquaintance with him before May, a year ago; he was sure he had heard Mrs. Cunningham speak of Dr. Burdell several times; he frequently met her in the hall when going to the Doctor's laboratory; he remembered hearing a remark about the first of December from Mrs. Cunningham; she said that Dr. Burdell would learn to behave himself before she vacated his house.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Q.—Was Allen T. Smith there at that time? A.—I believe no one was there at the time.

Q.—Did he have an operating room there? A.—I believe he did.

Q.—Did you ever see Dr. Burdell there operating? A.—I have seen him in there with patients; it was a very convenient place to the parlor.

Q.—Were you ever there in the house in the daytime? A.—Frequently.

Q.—For what purpose were you there? Was it in a visit or for professional purposes? A.—In the first place, I called upon Dr. Burdell sometimes in connection with business of the Artisans' Bank.

Q.—Did you use the laboratory there sometimes? A.—I did.

Q.—In that room? A.—I had my own laboratory in my own house.

Q.—You stated that you called there for the purpose of using the laboratory? A.—I did; he had a small lathe which had some improvements in it upon those usually in use, and the Doctor invited me to call there and make use of it, and I did.

Q.—In the daytime as well as in the evening? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How were you enabled to fix the time at which this conversation occurred with Mrs. Burdell? A.—By thinking it over and looking at my bank-book at the Artisans' Bank; I called there about a week after I commenced an account with the Artisans' Bank; I believe it was election day; I called upon Dr. Burdell upon a business matter in connection with the Bank, but the Doctor, at that time, was out; I am quite sure that it was before the time I heard the expression of Mrs. Cunningham—I think several weeks.

Q.—Did you not state before the Coroner that it was October or November? A.—I was not quite sure about it then.

Q.—Are you quite sure about the time you have now fixed upon? A.—*I feel quite confident about it*; since then I have recollected the circumstances; have looked at my books; I am not quite positive about the precise time.

Q.—Who else was present when this conversation occurred? A.—I did not see any one else; I heard a gentleman's voice as I came into the hall; whether I saw the gentleman with Mrs. Cunningham in this little back office or not, I am not quite sure.

Q.—Was it not Dr. Smith? A.—I think not.

Q.—Did you see the gentleman? A.—I cannot swear positively that I saw his face; I heard a gentleman's voice, and I think I saw a gentleman; I saw Mrs. C. at any rate, and I heard male and female voices in conversation there.

Q.—How near were you to them when you heard the conversation? A.—Probably ten feet.

Q.—You came in, and she invited you into the laboratory? A.—No, Sir; I went into the laboratory myself.

Q.—Did you speak to her? A.—I did not.

Q.—How came she to speak to you? A.—I am not aware that she spoke to me.

Q.—Who was the expression she made directed to? A.—I do not know; after she let the gentleman out I believe she closed the door, and that was the time she used the expression.

Q.—Where did the gentleman go? Into the street? A.—I do not know where he went; he passed out of the operating room into the hall, and where he went to then I cannot tell.

Q.—After he went out of the operating room, and had passed out, you heard this remark? A.—It was after he had passed out, and that is where I think I must have seen him.

Q.—Did you hear anything that the gentleman said? A.—I might have heard if I had listened.

Q.—Was she with that gentleman at the time you heard the remark? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was she near enough to the gentleman for him to have heard the remark? A.—[illegible] the gentleman had gone outside the [illegible] and she was present [illegible] A.—I think [illegible]

Q.—I understood you to say that the remark was made to you? A.—I do not know to whom it was addressed; it was the tenor of a remark in a passionate angry tone.

Q.—What was the exact expression? A.—I think that I can be positive about the exact expression, "No! Doctor Smith will learn to behave himself before I vacate this house."

Q.—Was it not this: "No! Doctor Smith will learn to behave himself," &c.? A.—No, Sir; it was Doctor Burdell.

Q.—You do not know whether it was addressed to you or somebody else? A.—I do not know who it was addressed to.

Q.—Did you speak to her? A.—I did not; I stood where the gentleman was distinctly and where I could see her—her eyes were turned towards me.

Q.—Can you swear positively that the remark was not this: "Doctor Burdell will learn to behave himself before he leaves this house? A.—I think I will have no difficulty in swearing that was not the remark as you worded it.

Q.—As you understood it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you make any memorandum of the exact expression? A.—I did not.

Q.—Were you in the house No. 31 Bond-street, the Friday night before the murder? A.—I was.

Q.—About what time? A.—I think it was about seven o'clock in the evening.

Q.—You were in the laboratory? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long were you there? A.—I was there but a very few minutes; probably not more than five minutes at the longest.

Q.—Did you pass through the parlor? A.—I passed through the hall.

Q.—Who was with you? A.—One of the little boys, he can, probably little George.

Q.—You were in the habit, under Dr. Burdell's invitation, of using his laboratory whenever it suited your convenience? A.—I used to run in frequently after my business hours, as I had more time then.

Q.—During what time? A.—It was directly after office hours, from six to seven o'clock.

Q.—For how long a time before that had you been in the habit of using his laboratory? A.—Occasionally for several months.

Q.—Did you see Mrs. Burdell that evening, (referring to Friday?) A.—I saw her in the hall.

Q.—As you were going in or coming out? A.—As I was coming out.

Q.—In what direction was she going? A.—She was going in the direction of the basement stairs.

Q.—Were you at home Friday evening? A.—I believe I was most of the evening, but I am not positive.

Q.—Your number is No. 27 Bond-street? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were you home from the time you left No. 31 Bond-street until the next morning, as far as you recollect? A.—To the best of my recollection I was.

Q.—Were you in the street at all? A.—I have no remembrance of it.

Q.—Did you smell anything offensive, like burnt woolen? A.—Nothing.

Q.—Do you recollect at what time of the night you retired? A.—Probably about eleven o'clock.

Q.—Did you hear any sound or cry that night? A.—None whatever.

Q.—Do you know Mr. Mitchell? A.—I do not—never saw him to my knowledge.

TESTIMONY OF WARREN ZELANDE.

Warren Zeland, one of the proprietors of the Metropolitan Hotel, testified that he knew Dr. Burdell; the Doctor was a guest in the Metropolitan Hotel from the 4th of January till the time of his death; he was a day boarder and had breakfast and dinner; he generally dined about five and breakfasted about nine o'clock; *witness did not see him on the day previous to his murder.*

Samuel V. Parmly, the next witness, stated that he was a dentist; residing at No. 10 Bond-street, nearly opposite the house No. 31 in the same street; his attention was particularly attracted to Mr. 31 a little before eleven o'clock on the night of Friday, January 30; he was in his sleeping room that night until half past nine o'clock; he then went out and walked up Broadway as far as Eighth-street; when he went out at that time there was something unusual in the atmosphere; he was at the corner of Eighth-street and Broadway when the lights were put out in the Mercantile Library, and by that fixed the time at ten; at that was the time of putting out those lights; he then went home and remained at home about fifteen minutes; called his dog and went out again, returning about eleven o'clock; while standing on the stoop of his house he noticed something unusual in the atmosphere different from what he noticed at half-past nine; it was the smell of burning clothes, and his attention was attracted to a bright light in the West attic window of No. 31; while looking at that light he noticed it diminished very much; it then flashed up again, and again subsided; his attention was particularly kept on that house by the unusual appearance that evening; when he left his stoop he went to the stoop of No. 31, and went up on the stoop; he went there for his dog, which was attracted there and would not come away; he noticed that the house, except the attic window, was very dark; he noticed the Hunt again to his own house, and noticed that the light was still in the attic room; it was not as bright as it was before; he then went into his own house, and did not again noticed the light. Witness had never been examined on this subject before.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Q.—You attended before the Coroner from day to day, while he was holding the inquest upon the body of Dr. Burdell? A.—I was in there frequently.

Q.—Was there a day during the whole progress of the inquest that you were not there? A.—I cannot state positively, but I think there was.

Q.—To the best of your recollection were you not there nearly, if not quite every day? A.—Yes, Sir. I was; I cannot say that I was there every day.

Q.—How do you fix the time which you have mentioned that evening? A.—By a further recollection of looking at the clock; it was much later than my usual time of going out.

Q.—Half past nine was later than your usual time for going out? A.—Much later.

Q.—You spoke upon your direct examination about the unusual state of the atmosphere at that time. Was there any smell of burnt clothes, or any thing like that when you first went out? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you not state to Dr. Enrich Parmly, a nephew of yours, that you perceived the smell of burnt clothing the early part of the evening, as early as ten o'clock? A.—I do not know that I stated to him that I perceived it at ten o'clock; I do not recollect what I stated to him; I believe I mentioned the circumstance.

Q.—You are a younger brother of Israel Parmly? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And Enrich Parmly is a son of his? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you conversed about this matter with Enrich Parmly? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you with Israel Parmly? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Will you swear that you did not tell Enrich Parmly that you perceived the smell of burnt clothing, woolen, leather or whatever else it was, as early as ten o'clock? A.—I did not tell him that I knew what it was.

Q.—Did you not tell him as far as you could tell that this smell of burnt clothing or woolen, or whatever it was, was perceived by you as early as ten o'clock that evening, or something to that effect? A.—I told him that I noticed something unusual before ten o'clock.

Q.—Be kind enough to tell me what you did say? A.—I cannot remember what I did say, because it was a long conversation I had with him.

Q.—Will you say that you did not so tell him? A.—I cannot tell.

Q.—Have you not talked with him frequently about it? A.—No, Sir; I have no distinct recollection of talking but once with him about it.

Q.—Did you not tell your wife that it was before ten o'clock, that you perceived this smell? A.—I say now, that it was before ten o'clock I perceived it; I do not know what it was; I first noticed an unusual smell at half-past nine o'clock.

Q.—What kind of smell was it? A.—It was a smell like that occasioned by the burning of something at the soap works, at Second-street.

Q.—Has it the smell of burnt soap? A.—I cannot tell.

Q.—Can you tell as a matter of medical science? A.—I cannot.

Q.—Did you not tell your wife, a day or two after the murder occurred, that future ten o'clock that night, you perceived the smell of burnt clothing? A.—I did not know what it was.

Q.—In your conversation with Dr. Enrich Parmly did you say one word about the burning of anything before ten o'clock. A.—I cannot recollect that I told him.

Q.—Did you not state in that conversation that you believed the murder occurred in the early part of the evening? A.—I have no recollection of it—not burnt clothing. I did tell him that I smelt *something unusual.*

Q.—Did you speak of any other smell to Dr. Enrich Parmly than the one you perceived before ten o'clock? A.—I do not recollect that I did. We talked a long while about it.

Q.—Did you look at your watch, or any time-piece, from the time you left your house at half past nine o'clock until you returned again? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did the Mercantile Library shut up before you left? A.—The lights were put out in the reading-room.

Q.—You stated that you went across to No. 31 Bond-street to get your dog away. Have you not been frequently to other houses to get your dog away? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you not go to the house next door, where Mr. Robinson resides, to get your dog away from there? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You never had such a circumstance occur in that neighborhood except upon this occasion? A.—I have some two or three times before been obliged to catch my dog in the street, but never, in my recollection, upon the stops of any house; I generally caught him in the street, between the two side walks.

Q.—What was the breed of that dog? A.—A Spaniel of the King Charles breed.

Q.—Was he old or young? A.—He was a little more than a year old at that time.

Q.—What kind of a night was it? A.—It was a very damp, but not very dark.

Q.—Did it not rain or snow that evening? A.—Not previous to that time

[illegible] they looked the same shape, and they were walking in a manner that did not [illegible]

Q.—Were they walking out or there? A.—They were walking down there [illegible]

Q.—Can you give any other description of them? A.—No.

Q.—Do you know any other person their walk in that manner which looked suspicious? A.—They were both young men looking men in their prime.

Q.—Were they talking to one another? A.—They were not talking.

Q.—Was one behind the other? A.—Not one and then the other. They might have been two hundred feet apart.

Q.—Do you see a tall man and the other a short one? A.—That I could not say. I did not notice them enough to decide that.

Q.—Can you recollect what kind of a coat either of them wore, whether it was a Raglan or not? A.—No, Sir; I cannot.

Q.—Can you recollect whether they had on overcoats? A.—I cannot.

Q.—Did each one look suspicious? A.—I did not like the appearance of either one.

Q.—Did one look as suspicious as the other? A.—I was a little more suspicious of the last one I met than the other.

Q.—Were both going towards the Bowery? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were you a good deal frightened at the appearance of these men? A.—Not much. I merely turned out of the walk to avoid them.

Q.—What enabled you about them? A.—Seeing the first one make me notice the next one a little more.

Q.—Did you notice a light in any other attic but No. 31 Bond-street or the south side of the street that night? A.—No, Sir; that was the only one I noticed; I should not have noticed that much if it had been an ordinary light; I thought Dr. Burdell's house was on fire.

Q.—Will you swear whether there was or was not a light in any other attic on the south side of Bond-street? A.—I could not, because my attention was only directed to that one window.

Q.—Are you not a very nervous man? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Not distinguished for that among your acquaintances? A.—I do not consider myself to be so; I do not know that I have ever been accused of it by anybody.

Q.—Was there any snow in the street that night? A.—I do not think there was, not when I went in; I think the walk was a little wet.

Q.—Was there not snow upon the side-walk which had fallen days before? Was there not a good deal of snow in the street that night? A.—The side-walks were dry, but the streets were filled with snow and ice, and it was piled up.

Q.—Did you cross the street in the snow? A.—There was snow and ice in the street, but it was entirely broken.

By a Juror.—Did you observe the time of night you went into the house? A.—I think I noticed the clock when I went up stairs; my wife was sitting up with a sick lady; I looked at the clock and went to bed.

By a Juror.—Was it not unusual for you to return home and go out the second time? A.—I often do it.

By a Juror.—When you came home you say you saw a light in the attic window; did you see any light in the third story window? A.—I can't say.

Benjamin H. Stone, of the Lafarge Hotel, testified that he knew Dr. Burdell as a boarder at that Hotel during the months of October, November and December, 1856; he took breakfast, dinner and supper there, and was a regular attendant at all the meals.

Dennis Open, on examination, stated that he was a carpenter, and had worked at Dr. Burdell's request ordered a lock on the door of the house No. 31 Bond-street; the lock was supplied by Mr. Butler.

William E. Butler was then called, and stated that he was a manufacturer of locks and safes; in the month of December last he placed a lock on the door of No. 31 Bond-street; he produced a lock which he said was exactly similar, with the exception of the key, the keys to all the locks he furnished being made to vary; he exhibited the lock to the Court and Jury, and explained its peculiarity; it was burglar-proof, and could not be opened except by the key made for it, when a certain slide on the inside was properly fixed; otherwise it was no lock at all, and could be opened from the outside by merely turning the handle.

Cross-examined.—Q.—This article is patented? A.—Yes.

Q.—When? A.—In October, 1855.

Q.—By whom? A.—By myself and partner, Valentine and Butler.

Q.—Who is the inventor? A.—I am the inventor.

Q.—And they are patented by Valentine and Butler? A.—Yes.

Q.—There are other patent locks? A.—O, yes, a great many.

Q.—And are they all burglar-proof? A.—They may be, or may not be.

Question repeated. A.—I do not know.

Q.—The action of this lock depends upon the bolt on the inside? A.—Yes.

Q.—If any person leave the catch on the inside unfastened, is it not a lock at all? A.—It is not?

Q.—Then all a person has to do upon the inside, is to turn it, and it I opened with a slide in that position? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You do not know how the slide was on the night of the murder? A.—No.

Q.—There is a mere catch, and it is opened from the outside as well as within? A.—Yes.

Q.—With this slide in the centre? A.—It is then a lock, and requires a key upon the outside.

Q.—How about the latch? A.—It does not require a key at all.

Q.—Then upon the inside where the slide is it cannot be opened by pulling or turning? A.—Neither.

Q.—When the bolt is in that position, (illustrating,) it is then neither a key nor a latch? A.—In that position it is a bolt simply.

Q.—Whether or not it can be opened by a person from the outside depends on the position of the slide? A.—Yes.

Q.—Were you called upon to alter the lock after it was put on, because it could not work? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you fix it? A.—Yes.

Q.—What was the matter with it? A.—There was a fault I believe in the spring; I believe the spring was too stiff to allow the key to open it; there was too much pressure upon the key to open the lock.

Q.—When was that? A.—I should think it was a week or ten days after the lock was put on; I cannot speak within a week, perhaps.

Q.—About when was it put on? A.—The charge to Dr. Burdell was on the 15th December, as appears by our books.

Q.—You cannot tell when it was put on? A.—The charge was about that time; the order was on the 8th December.

Q.—Could overcoats be stolen in the hall when that lock was on the door?

The District-Attorney—I object to this; the gentleman is not an expert in burglary.

Mr. Dean—I infer upon this from the opening of the District-Attorney, which was that there was such a lock upon the door, and that no person from the outside of that house could have committed this act.

The Court—His testimony is that it can be so fixed that it would be no lock at all.

Mr. Dean—Then that disposes of the whole case.

A Juror—How many pattern keys do you make for those locks? A.—They are varied without any limit; our machinery is so arranged that we think we can make a million of them not alike.

Mr. Dean—You can make just as many alike as you chose? A.—Yes.

TESTIMONY OF DR. THOMPSON.

John W. Thompson, who was the next witness, deposed that he was a doctor of medicine; he knew Dr. Burdell, and knows Mrs. Cunningham; Dr. Burdell called upon him in the early part of October last, about half-past three o'clock in the afternoon, and asked him whether he had ever noticed, during his visits to No. 31 Bond-street, in his (the Doctor's) conduct, anything to induce him to believe that he was engaged to be married to Mrs. Cunningham; about that time Mrs. Cunningham came in and asked what the Doctor had to say; he replied, "I am telling Dr. Thompson that you have commenced an action against me for breach of promise of marriage;" she said, "What has Mr. Thompson to do with it?" he said, "I suppose you want money of me;" she replied, "No, you know I do not, you promised to marry me, and you shall fulfill your word;" witness told Dr. Burdell he declined having anything to do with the matter in any shape or way; Dr. Burdell then asked witness to think it over; he did so, and wrote Dr. Burdell a note, declining to have anything to do with the affair, unless compelled by law to do so; this occurrence took place in the early part of October; witness added that he was at Dr. Burdell's house on the Friday preceding the murder; he was speaking to Mrs. Cunningham in the back parlor, when Dr. Burdell came down stairs; she opened the parlor door as he was walking along the passage to the front door; she either said to him, "Where are you going, Harvey?" or "What time will you return home?" Witness could not remember which; Dr. Burdell made some reply, but witness did not hear what he said; witness called on Mrs. Cunningham because she had sent for him; she wanted to know if he had discounted a note of $100 for her, and if not, she wished him to return it to her; witness had discounted notes previously for her, of which she was the maker, with one exception; he told her on this occasion that he had paid away the note the inquiries about in business, and would hand her the money, less seven per cent; he was not more than five minutes in the house; had never lodged there.

Cross-examined by Mr. Clinton.

Q.—I am requested to ask you to repeat the language which Mrs. Burdell addressed to the Doctor upon that Friday? A.—She said, "Harvey, what time shall you be home?" or, "Where are you going?"

Q.—Was it not said as one would ordinarily address a person going out? A.—Yes.

Q.—There was nothing unusual about it? A.—Nothing.

EVIDENCE OF DR. WOODWARD.

Dr. George F. Woodward testified that he had made a certain *post mortem* examination of the body of Dr. Burdell, assisted by Drs. Wood, Uhl and Knight; witness did not recollect the day; it was on the Monday after the killing; they reduced to writing the result of their medical *post mortem*; the document was in the handwriting of Mr. Dodge, now Dr. Dodge; it was written as the dictation of witness and Dr. Wood, both of whom then read it over and signed it; it was signed.

The District-Attorney read the written description of the wounds in the body of Dr. Burdell as furnished by the witness and his associates to the Coroner at the time of the inquest. This was published in full in the journals of the day.

The witness described the position of the several wounds by pointing to their relative locations as on his own body.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dean.—Q.—What is your age? A.—31, Sir.

Q.—How long have you been in the profession? A.—Between seven and eight years.

Q.—Do you take any particular branch of the profession, or are you in general practice? A.—In general practice—in surgery, perhaps, more particularly.

Q.—Your particular branch, then, is surgery? A.—I cannot say that it is the particular branch, for I practice both surgery and medicine.

Q.—You have a partner, I believe. A.—Yes.

Q.—Who is he? A.—Dr. James R. Wood.

Q.—You are the junior partner? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long have you been practicing in this City? A.—As I said before, between seven and eight years.

Q.—And you always have practiced here? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you, at any time before, been engaged in any case that was the subject of legal investigation? A.—I have, Sir, in the way of practice—broken bones, &c.

Q.—I mean the subject of investigation in a capital case? A.—No, Sir, not in a capital case—(pausing)—excuse me, I was, in the Poole murder; I was examined there; I attended Mr. Loder.

Q.—Did you attend the *post mortem*? A.—I was not present, but my partner was.

Q.—Then this is the first capital case in which you have conducted a post mortem where the parties were arrested for murder? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was this paper that has been read drawn up by you, or under your directions? A.—Under my direction and my partner, Dr. Wood.

Q.—I do not see any signatures to it? A.—The signatures are there.

Mr. Dean—I do not see them in any part of it.

The District Attorney—It is possible that they may have dropped.

Mr. Dean—I want the whole document. I want to have this embalmed in the annals of medical jurisprudence. (To the witness)—I ask you whether that document was made out under your directions? A.—It was made out under the directions of Dr. Wood, myself, Dr. Knight and Dr. Uhl.

Q.—Who had the control of the *post-mortem*—who gave directions? A.—There were no directions given; we all examined; Dr. Wood and myself more particularly.

Q.—Dr. Wood and yourself conducted the examination more especially? A.—Yes.

Q.—And are responsible for the paternity of this medical opinion? A.—Yes.

Q.—When was this codicil added? A.—At the same time, Sir.

Q.—Before it was signed, or after? Just look at it, [handing it,] and tell us when that codicil was put to the will. A.—That was put there after it was signed, but it all signifies the same thing.

Q.—I do not ask you what it signifies; it speaks for itself. Answer the questions put to you.

Witness—These notes were added in the corner, but were all written at the same time.

Q.—Are you responsible for what was written after the signatures, the same as before? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you direct that a copy should be furnished to each of the papers? A.—No, I did not.

Q.—Look at the top of that paper. Does it not begin by saying, "Furnish a copy to each of the papers?" A.—I am not responsible for that; that is not my writing, and not given by my directions.

Q.—That is not a part of the *post mortem*? A.—No.

Q.—You do not then wish to be responsible for that paper? A.—Only that which appertains to the examination of the body of Dr. Burdell.

Q.—You mean to be responsible for all that is in the handwriting of Dr. Dodge? A.—Yes.

Q.—The rest you do not vouch for? A.—No.

Q.—How did you come to put on that after you four had signed it? A.—I cannot tell you exactly.

Q.—Who directed it? A.—I think my partner, Dr. Wood.

Q.—Did Dr. Uhl and Dr. Knight assent to it, and were they all present? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Why was it not put in before it was signed? A.—I cannot tell you why now.

Q.—You know no reason for it? A.—I cannot tell the reason why now.

Q.—Was it at a subsequent examination after reflection, and thinking that the first was not sufficient? A.—It was upon a reexamination.

Q.—Why was it not signed? A.—It was all put together.

Q.—Why was it not signed?

The Court—Let him give the reason why it was not signed.

Witness—It was all done on the spot. Those papers were drawn up together and signed. Then there was a reexamination going on over some new ground, and they were all put together meaning that the signers would be responsible for the whole of that document, with the exception of those words put on which I knew nothing of.

Q.—Drs. Uhl and Knight knew about this and assented? A.—Yes.

Q.—When was this subsequent examination? A.—At the same time—a short time afterwards.

Q.—Which do you mean? A.—Well, half an hour afterwards.

Q.—What day was this examination—the first examination? A.—I think it was Monday or Tuesday, but I am not sure.

Q.—You do not know which? A.—I do not; I stated Monday previously. It was either Monday or Tuesday.

Q.—Do you know Dr. Gillman, of this City? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you know Dr. Carnochan? A.—Not professionally.

Q.—Do you know him by sight? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did Drs. Carnochan and Gillman come into the room while you were conducting this examination? A.—No.

Q.—Did you refuse to go on in their presence? A.—No.

Q.—You stopped with it while they were in the room? A.—Yes.

Q.—They are eminent surgeons? A.—Dr. Gillman is not a surgeon.

Q.—But Dr. Carnochan is? A.—Yes; I did not wish to be interfered with. We were all there conducting the examination, and did not wish to be interfered with.

Q.—Who do you mean by "all?" A.—Dr. Knight, Dr. Uhl, myself, and Dr. Wood, who I do not think was then present.

Q.—Who is Dr. Knight? A.—I cannot tell you except that he is a regular practitioner.

Q.—He is a son-in-law of Coroner Connery? A.—I have so understood.

Q.—Did Dr. Uhl object to go on when Drs. Gillman and Carnochan were present? A.—There was no objection made.

Q.—Why did you stop when those gentlemen came into the room? A.—Because I wished to.

Q.—You did not doubt your ability to conduct this examination at all, did you? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you doubt their ability to see whether it was properly done or not? A.—I did not consider it necessary for them to interfere.

Q.—Did they offer to interfere, or say a word while they were in the room to look on? A.—They did not. Excuse me—Dr. Gillman, while I was examining the body, immediately took my place, and commenced making an examination himself; Dr. Carnochan said nothing.

Q.—He said nothing and stood back? A.—Yes.

Q.—You did not invite him to participate? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you not say that the examination should be suspended unless they left the room? A.—I said nothing of the kind.

Q.—What did you say? A.—Nothing.

Q.—You neither spoke nor acted? A.—To Dr. Carnochan I said nothing, but to Gillman I said I must go on with the examination, and after I had got through, he might conduct his.

Q.—What was the objection to have Drs. Gillman and Carnochan in the room? A.—I had no objection after I got through.

Q.—While you were conducting the examination did you mean to have anything secret about it? A.—No.

Q.—What was your objection then to having those gentlemen present? A.—Because we were examining the wounds and measuring them, and we did not want anybody to interfere with us; we could not do it when the Doctor wanted to measure at the same time.

Q.—Did Dr. Gillman ask to measure the wounds? A.—No. I have stated to you that Dr. Gillman came into that room, and went and examined the body while I was measuring the body. He took my place, and commenced to feel over the body.

Q.—That, you thought, was interfering with you? A.—While I was examining the body, most decidedly.

Q.—Did Dr. Knight agree that he would have no interference? A.—He said nothing.

Q.—Did Dr. Uhl? A.—He said nothing.

Q.—Did Dr. Wood? A.—He was, I think, not present.

Q.—What did you mean by saying that all agreed that neither Gillman nor Carnochan should be present? A.—I suspended the examination while Carnochan was there, and I said to Dr. Gillman——

The Court—The witness has already answered that question.

Mr. Dean—I did not hear it.

The Court—I have upon my notes thus: "I told him after he got through that he might conduct his examination."

Mr. Dean—And you did not say that it must be suspended if he stayed in the room? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you dissect the wound in the neck? A.—Dr. Wood and myself did.

Q.—Where? A.—In a room.

Q.—In whose presence? A.—Dr. Wood's and myself.

Q.—Anybody else? A.—No.

Q.—And Drs. Uhl and Knight did not? A.—No, Sir; they were in the other room.

Q.—And they indorsed what you said? A.—They saw the wounds and the arteries.

Q.—And did not dissect, but you and Dr. Wood did? A.—No; we only did.

Q.—And Drs. Uhl and Knight did not? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—They signed, then, what you wrote or dictated? A.—They signed after seeing.

Q.—To what extent did you dissect? A.—To the extent of taking out about two and a half inches of the carotid artery—half an inch of the common carotid, and two inches of the external and internal carotid arteries.

[The witness was here shown a diagram of the cavities of the body, plate No. 5, and marked the arteries in pencil.]

Q.—After the forking or bifurcation, then, it is external and internal? A.—Yes.

Q.—Tell me exactly where was the cut of the knife—was it above the bifurcation or below? A.—Above.

Q.—It cut both? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you dissect it through the neck so as to show it upon the right side as well? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How, then, did you know the direction in which the knife went? A.—By a probe, and the dissection afterwards.

Q.—When was that? A.—In taking out the carotid arteries.

Q.—After this examination? A.—At the time that we dissected the arteries, we discovered the direction which the wound had taken.

Q.—To what extent did you dissect this wound in length? A.—Lengthwise, so as to get at the carotid arteries, and then laying the neck open sufficiently to see the direction that the wound had taken externally.

Q.—Did you dissect the other side? A.—On the right side we did not.

Q.—How did you not then know that the right carotid was wounded? A.—We did not say that it was.

Q.—The depth of the wound in the neck you knew only from the probe? A.—Yes, and dissection.

Q.—To what extent did you dissect in depth? A.—Sufficient to get out the arteries.

Q.—But beyond that you did not go? A.—No; and the probe went to the depth of six inches.

Q.—The neck is not solid? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Can you tell, without dissection, the actual direction of the wound—its extent, upon the neck? A.—We cannot tell exactly.

Q.—This wound in the neck is necessarily a mortal wound, is it not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And must cause death very soon? A.—Yes, if the hemorrhage is not stopped.

Q.—Can the hemorrhage, when both carotids are cut, be arrested? A.—It might be, by applying pressure to the carotid, and then ligaturing it.

Q.—Then it is not a mortal wound? A.—It is a mortal wound.

Q.—How soon? A.—Perhaps thirty seconds.

Q.—Did you ever know a case where both carotids were cut? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you know how long the party lived? A.—No; I have seen several suicides where both carotids were cut.

Q.—Is it matter of opinion as to how long the party would live? A.—Yes.

Q.—Is it generally known by people who are not in the medical profession, just where the carotid lies? A.—Well, there are some people out of the profession who know better than others.

Q.—I ask if it is generally known? A.—I think the precise locality is not generally known.

Q.—Is there any place in the human system where a cut is more fatal than one which strikes the carotid? A.—The heart.

Q.—Is a blow more fatal in the heart than in the carotid? A.—More instantaneous perhaps.

Q.—That is not the question. The question is whether there is any place where a blow was more fatal than a blow that cut the carotid artery? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Ordinary people, when they cut their throats, do they cut the carotid? Do they not generally cut the front of the throat? A.—They generally attempt to cut the veins in the neck.

Q.—There is no vital organ directly in front? A.—There is the larynx. Ordinarily, people who commit suicide cut the front of the throat.

Q.—They do not attempt to cut the carotid? A.—I do not know what they attempt, but that is generally what they do.

Q.—The wound you spoke of in the left nipple reached the heart also? A.—There were two wounds in the heart—one about one inch from the left nipple, which penetrated the heart, and the other five inches below, and a little outwards, which touched the apex of the heart. I simply measured the wound in the left nipple.

The Court—The outer surface of it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Dean—What was the reason that the wound was not dissected? A.—We did not consider it necessary.

Q.—Could you tell what the nature of the instrument was with which it was inflicted without dissection? A.—I could not.

Q.—Would dissection enable you to do it? A.—No.

Q.—Would dissection help you in coming to a conclusion? A.—Yes.

Q.—But you did not think it necessary? A.—I did not think it necessary to dissect that wound, but only to dissect the wound in the neck, showing in what manner and way the carotid artery was cut.

Q.—With what instrument was the wound in the neck inflicted? A.—With a sharp instrument.

Q.—A knife or dagger? A.—I cannot say.

Q.—Was it an instrument sharp upon both sides, or only one? A.—I could not say.

Q.—Sharp at the point or not? A.—I should say sharp, most decidedly.

Q.—But you did not dissect far enough to see whether the instrument had a blunt edge or not? A.—No; we judged from the external appearance of the wound and the cuts internally.

Q.—But you did not dissect to get at the depth of the wound at the end? A.—No.

Q.—Are you able to say whether the instrument that caused this wound one inch from the left nipple had two edges or one? A.—I am not able to say precisely.

Q.—Would dissection help you to do that? A.—It would help.

Q.—But you did not do it? A.—No.

The Court—Did you make any examination of the clothes to see? A.—Yes, Sir, and that is embodied in that report.

Mr. Dean—(Addressing the Court)—We shall require to have the clothes produced.

The Judge—If you desire any direction upon that subject I will give it to you.

Mr. Dean—Q.—Between which ribs was this wound one inch from the nipple? A.—It is in the report; I think it was between the fourth and fifth ribs.

The Court—That is what Dr. Francis said.

Mr. Dean—Q.—Would such a wound, if deep enough, be a mortal wound? A.—That depends which way the instrument goes.

Q.—Rightly pointed, is it not the place to reach the heart? A.—The wound upon Burdell's body did reach the heart.

The Court—But it could be reached from other points? A.—Yes. [illustrating on diagram and marking the position of the wound, which went into the fourth and fifth ribs.]

Mr. Dean—This wound went into the ventricle of the heart, and was therefore mortal, as I understand you? A.—I considered it a mortal wound.

Q.—The mere fact that a wound is made in the heart does not necessarily make it mortal, does it, unless it reaches either of the ventricles? A.—A wound may be made in the heart and yet a man live for some little time.

Q.—In the other point in the heart a mortal wound necessarily? A.—Not necessarily, but it would be speedy if inflammation were produced.

Q.—Now, as to this wound we have spoken of—if it had gone in a different direction it would not have been mortal—going through the fourth and fifth ribs—unless it reached the heart; it was a fact that it reached the heart, and piercing it made it mortal? A.—Yes.

The Court—I suppose there is no doubt about that? A.—None.

The Court—The point it reaches of course determines the materiality or immateriality of the wound? A.—Yes.

Mr. Dean—Now as to the wound in the right shoulder, near the clavicle—was that wound also directed to a mortal part? A.—It penetrated the pleura.

The Court—Is there an artery under the clavicle? A.—Yes, the subclavian artery, and if that had been severed it would have been a mortal wound.

Q.—It could not have been tied? A.—It could have been tied.

Q.—But not in time? A.—No.

Q.—You did not dissect that wound? A.—No.

Q.—And you do not know how near that artery the knife went? A.—No.

Q.—Now, Sir, in view of these circumstances—this wound in the carotid artery, in the heart, and this particular wound in the right shoulder, I ask you what your opinion is, as to whether the person who struck those blows, was acquainted with the anatomy of the human body? A.—It would be impossible to say whether he was acquainted with the anatomy of the human body, but they certainly were very accurate wounds; but this might have been done by accident.

Q.—I ask you for your opinion? A.—My opinion is that it might have been done by accident.

The Court—But the wounds were calculated to produce mortal results? A.—Yes, they were very accurate wounds, but, at the same time, they may have been mere matter of accident.

Mr. Dean—Did not you and Dr. Wood say in that room that those wounds were singularly accurate? A.—I might possibly have made such a remark.

The Court—He thinks that they are singularly accurate, but, at the same time they might have been matter of accident.

Q.—In your judgment as a medical man, taking a hundred deaths caused by violence by some sharp instrument, would wounds be as accurate as in this case by a person not acquainted with the anatomy of the human body? A.—I have not the statistics.

Q.—I want to know your opinion? A.—It may occur once and may occur again.

Q.—I ask you your opinion—whether you agree with Dr. Francis and Dr. Wood. A.—I should say that taking all the points together they would be rather more accurate than in a large number of deaths caused in that way.

Q.—What amount of force would be sufficient to inflict such wounds? A.—A person of lesser strength might inflict them. I cannot say exactly how; it is impossible to say which way they were inflicted; his body and arms bore marks of resistance.

Q.—Do you mean to say, as a medical man, that a person of lesser strength than he could have inflicted those wounds, and have received no marks of violence? A.—I think not, unless he was surprised—taken unawares.

Q.—By taken unawares, I suppose, you mean that the person had struck him, and had got the advantage, so that he could not resist? A.—Yes, Sir, or, having inflicted those wounds which rendered him incapable of resistance at once.

Q.—A person coming from behind and holding him fast might have done it you think? A.—I cannot answer that question exactly.

Q.—In your judgment, looking at that room, where was the first blow struck? A.—In my opinion—and this is mere matter of opinion—I think the first blow received was upon the right shoulder.

Q.—Where was he? A.—Probably sitting down.

Q.—By his desk near the sofa, on the east side of the room? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was that blow, if struck by a person from behind, a right or left-handed blow? A.—It might be either.

Q.—Depending upon the place where the person striking the blow stood? A.—Yes; I do not know the exact direction of the blow, except that it was downward, and penetrated the cavity of the pleura.

Q.—Would the blow not naturally be in the left shoulder if struck by a left-handed person coming up from behind? A.—Not naturally; it might be in either shoulder; there would be chance I say that a man coming behind another in that position might be guided by circumstances—but whatever they might be I do not know—and strike on one shoulder or the other. If you say "naturally," I would say that you would strike the right shoulder with the right hand, and the left with the left. From the wound itself nothing can be determined whether the blows were given with the right or the left hand; my opinion is that the wound in the neck was given from behind.

Do you agree or disagree with Dr. Wood upon that subject? A.—I agree with him.

Q.—Did he not testify that it was the other way? A.—He was under the impression it was given from the back.

Q.—On what facts do you base that opinion. A.—I think the party was endeavoring to escape from the door?

Q.—You mean Dr. Burdell? A.—Yes.

Q.—And you think the party was endeavoring to step him? A.—Yes, was in pursuit, and came up behind and inflicted this wound.

The Court—That wound, I understand you would be mortal? A.—Yes. I should judge that he was sitting between the two windows, by his small instrument case, when the party came up and inflicted the wound upon the shoulder; there was blood on the chair by the instrument case—the case between the two windows looking back; I cannot say distinctly whether there was blood on the chair by the east side.

Q.—Suppose he was sitting there, and the blow was struck, would not the blood be traced all the way to the door? A.—He might be and might not; blood may or may not escape.

Q.—I understood you to say that one wound was made by a left-handed person—which was that? A.—I think not; I do not recollect saying so.

The Judge—No, he said no such thing.

Q.—Well, then, I will ask him now, could all the blows found on the body be inflicted by a right-handed person? I think that the wound on the carotid artery must have been given by a left-handed person.

Q.—Why do you think so? A.—I should say, in my opinion, there is a probability of its being a left-handed blow, if not given from behind.

Q.—Would it not depend upon the position of the parties? A.—Yes, the position of the parties indicated that the blow was from the left.

Q.—Well, but would the fact whether it was from the left or the right, not depend as much on the position of the parties, as whether I should strike you on the right or left shoulder? A.—Of course, if the position was known.

Q.—Then you mean to say that unless you know the position of the parties you cannot determine whether it was a right or left-handed person? A.—I mean to say in this case that no person could state with certainty whether it was inflicted by a right or left-handed person, but in my medical opinion——

Counsel—We don't ask you that.

Witness—But you did.

Counsel—I ask you whether, not knowing the position of the parties, you could determine whether the blows were right-handed or left-handed? A.—In answer to that I say that I think in my medical opinion——

Q.—I don't ask you what you think. I ask you whether, from your knowledge of the position of the parties, you know whether that blow was right-handed or left-handed? A.—I can tell from the measure, by the indications on the wall, and——

Q.—I don't ask you that. I ask you whether, without knowing the position of the parties, and from the wound itself, you can determine whether the blow was right handed or left-handed? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Where did you first hear about this left-handed theory? A.—I don't recollect.

Q.—It wasn't on the inquest, was it?

Witness—The inquest?

Counsel—Yes, the inquest before Coroner Connery? A.—The opinion was advanced by a great many.

Q.—You and Dr. Wood were both examined? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you find he say anything about a right or left-handed person? A.—Not as I am aware of; I will not speak certainly, but I think not.

Q.—In whatever you did, on that inquest, there, you acted under the directions of the Coroner? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—In your examination of this body, and in your treatment of Mrs. Burdell's family? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Both herself and her daughters? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Any examinations that were made were made by his directions? A.—Yes, Sir.

Court—[To counsel]—I don't think we need any of that here, Sir.

Q.—Do you know whether the clothes were on when you made this examination? A.—Yes, Sir.

Court—He has stated that already.

Witness—We removed the coat, I think, on the examination of the body.

Q.—(by the Court)—What clothes had Dr. Burdell on? A.—He had a black cloth dress-coat, black cloth vest, linen shirt; I am not positive whether the under-shirt was woolen.

Q.—Flannel or knit? A.—I think it was knit.

Q.—What were his lower garments? A.—They were black cloth pants.

Q.—Woolen? A.—Yes.

Q.—What under them? A.—Drawers, I suppose; we did not remove his pantaloons.

Q.—Do you know whether he had drawers on under his pantaloons or not? A.—I am not certain; we only removed his pantaloons for the purpose of ascertaining the nature of the wounds in the abdomen.

Counsel—(resuming)—This wound in the abdomen was also mortal, was it not? A.—It would prove mortal, in all probability.

Q.—Did the wound that you speak of, that reached the heart, go through the lapel of the coat, and the ordinary thickness of the coat, and all this lining, through the lapel of the vest, then through this cotton or linen shirt, then through the flannel shirt, and then through the cartilage between the fourth and fifth ribs, and then into the heart? A.—Yes, Sir, through the lapel of the coat, the lapel of the vest, the shirt and under-shirt, and through the body.

Q.—Would it require considerable force to make the wound? A.—Not an immense deal of force.

Q.—I asked you if it would require considerable force? A.—I cannot say what amount.

Q.—Would it require considerable force? A.—I don't know what you consider considerable.

Court—The term is indefinite. You had better ask him with reference to the size or strength of the person.

Q.—Was that wound inflicted from before or behind? A.—From the front.

Q.—Was that wound inflicted with the right hand or with the left, supposing the party standing in front? A.—I could not say.

Q.—If they stood face to face, would not the natural direction of the blow of a right-handed person be to reach the left side of the other party? A.—I could not say whether it was the right or left hand.

Q.—I don't ask which it was. I only ask which would be the natural direction of the blow of a right-handed person? A.—It might be done naturally by either the right or left hand.

Q.—Suppose the parties standing face to face, and one of them strike, with the right hand, where would it naturally reach?

The Court—He has answered that already.

Witness—If a person was left-handed, he could strike naturally in the same direction in front as a right-handed person.

Q.—There would be nothing in the wound then to show which? A.—No.

Q.—You would then suppose the party struck to stand still and not resist? A.—Well, in my opinion the wound in the heart was inflicted whilst the body was either on the floor or sinking; it would be one of the last wounds given.

Q.—The wound was upward? A.—If a person was standing over him in that way the wound would naturally be downwards and upwards.

Q.—If the party was on his face you could not make that wound? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You were not there to see how it was struck? A.—No, I have said I was not.

Court—That is his speculation, of course.

Counsel—I did not ask him his opinions as to that.

Reexamined by District-Attorney—Q.—Where is Dr. Wood now? A.—He is in Nashville, Tenn.

Q.—He is not in this City? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You are his partner? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How old a man is he—he is an old practitioner, isn't he? A.—Yes, Sir; he has practised a long time; some twenty odd years.

Court—I suppose his position and standing as a surgeon is not contested?

Mr. Dean—Not at all.

Q.—As to this deposition which was so much examined about. Were you present when Dr. Van Buren and Dr. Childs, as well as Dr. Uhl, were examined in regard to it?

Mr. Dean—What deposition?

Court—The results of this *post mortem* examination.

A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You have been asked who Dr. Gillman and Dr. Carnochan were. Do you know Dr. Childs? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did he concur in this deposition?

Counsel for defence objected.

The District-Attorney said he merely wished to show in reference to the attempt at a sneer that was got up in this case, to show——

Court—I don't think that is necessary, unless we are called upon to rebut sneers by evidence.

Mr. Dean—Dr. Van Buren is a competent witness, and we want to have him on the stand. He is the man who first put a stop to this mode of conducting a *post-mortem*.

EVIDENCE OF DR. THOMPSON, RECALLED.

Dr. Thompson was recalled by Counsel for defence, and asked if he had seen Mrs. Cunningham eat, carve, and write. He said he had, and she carved very much about as other people did; he never noticed any difference; she appeared to be right-handed; she certainly wrote with her right hand; he had dined with her several times and had seen her write, so that he had opportunities of judging. To the District-Attorney he said his attention had never been particularly called to that; and to a Juror he stated that his residence was No. 199 West Twenty-seventh-street.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN CONNERY.

The next witness called was John Connery, the Deputy Coroner. He said he was present at the search of Mrs. Cunningham's apartments, and saw her bureau examined. He thought Mrs. Cunningham said to the officers and himself that they would find nothing in the bureau. They did find some weapons—a dagger, a lancet, and a small five-barrelled revolver, four of the barrels loaded. The pistol was found in the third drawer, the dagger in the second drawer of the bureau; the safe key was found in a bag in the attic, along with some letters addressed to Mrs. Cunningham. (The weapons named were produced and identified.)

Cross-examined.—Q.—Who was present besides yourself, during this search? A.—Officers Davis and Moore.

Q.—Were you the Coroner's Deputy? A.—I was employed as such, and considered myself acting as such.

Counsel repeated his question, but the District-Attorney interfered on the ground that it had already been sufficiently answered, and so the Court ruled.

Q.—Did you act, during that inquest, otherwise than as the deputy of the Coroner, and by his order? A.—Certainly not.

Q.—You were in the room of Mrs. Burdell quite frequently, during the holding of that inquest, were you not? A.—Yes, I was, quite often.

Q.—You took the chief management in directing affairs in her family? A.—I did not, Sir.

Q.—Did you order her to deliver up to you her daguerreotype, and those of her children? A.—I did not, Sir.

Q.—Did you request her? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you swear that you did not tell her and her daughters to get their daguerreotypes for you? A.—I did not, Sir, unhesitatingly.

The Court asked what was the materiality of this. This witness had been called only to identify the weapons produced.

Mr. Clinton—This witness is called to prove a declaration of the prisoner.

Court—I see. Go on, Sir.

Q.—Did you get their daguerreotypes?

Witness—What daguerreotypes?

Counsel—The daguerreotypes of the prisoner and her daughters? A.—I did not, Sir.

Q.—Or either of them? A.—Nor either of them.

Q.—Did you ask for either of them? A.—No, Sir, I did not ask for either of them.

Q.—Were their daguerreotypes demanded in your presence, by yourself or any one else acting under you or the Coroner? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—And you swear that you never said one word to her or her daughters on the subject of giving you or giving other persons in your presence their daguerreotypes? A.—I do, Sir.

Q.—Did you have anything to do with selling their daguerreotypes? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you know who did? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Were you present when Mrs. Burdell was stripped naked?

The Court—(Emphatically)—I won't permit this.

District-Attorney—I don't object to it, because I have an object in permitting it to go on. It is for the Court, however, to act on its own discretion.

Mr. Clinton believed there was one point of view in which His Honor would certainly admit it.

The Court could see nothing yet developed in the case which showed the propriety of any such question.

Mr. Clinton—There will be, after the opening of the defence.

Court—Then you had better suspend till you have opened your defence.

Cross-examined.—Q.—Have you been very active in this matter, Sir.

Witness—In what matter, Sir.

Counsel—Is this Burdell case, since the inquest. A.—No, Sir—not since the inquest; I have not.

Q.—Do you know anything about Connery being denied access to her during the first week of that inquest?

Court—That question comes under the same category as the last.

Mr. Clinton denied that it did, and went on to argue the point.

The Court ruled that the defence had a right to show anything that he did towards restraining her on the Saturday before her refusal to go down before the Coroner, but not afterwards. [Exception taken.]

Mr. Clinton then, with a view he said to show the feeling of this witness, asked: Did you keep this lady in custody at that place (No. 31 Bond-street) until she was taken to the City Prison.

The Court again ruled out the question.

Q.—Did you say you have taken no part in this case since the inquest was concluded? Have you taken any part in the matter? A.—No, Sir; I have not taken any part in it further than to hear parties talk of it once in a while.

Q.—Did you go the Tombs to talk the case up with Mary Donahoe? A.—I was at the Tombs, but I had no consultation with her.

Q.—Did you talk to her about this case? A.—I did not talk to her about the case.

Q.—Did she talk to you about the case? A.—No, Sir; she spoke——

Q.—Did you see her at all? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you talk with her? A.—I did.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1857.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in the City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies TWO CENTS. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (Sundays Excepted.) One edition will be issued at ONE and the other at THREE o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year. Two Copies to one Address for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at TWO DOLLARS a year for single Copies. FIVE Copies for FIVE DOLLARS, and TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms, invariably cash in advance.

All letters intended for publication, or containing intelligence, should be addressed TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

All letters inclosing money, or relating to business, should be addressed TO THE PUBLISHERS OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

Publication Office, No. 138 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers who desire their notices to be placed on the *fifth* page must accompany them with directions to that effect.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival at Halifax of the steamship *Europa* we receive a telegraphic summary of three days' later news from Europe. It is a relief to be enabled to state that the Prussian and Swiss representatives in Paris have at length agreed upon propositions for the settlement of the Neufchatel question, subject to the approbation of their respective Governments. It is to be hoped that this tedious dispute, which has long since lost all public interest, will now be finally adjusted. Lord ELGIN, the newly-appointed British Commissioner to China, has left for the scene of his labors. The intelligence from China is interesting. Europeans were being indiscriminately slaughtered by the Chinese whenever opportunity occurred. The commercial intelligence by this arrival possesses some features of interest. Cotton was slightly lower, and Breadstuffs were generally steady, with, in some cases, a tendency to advance. Consols have advanced, and closed on the 24th ult. at 93.

The trial of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, charged with having murdered Dr. BURDELL, was continued yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. Much additional testimony was taken relative to the position and character of the wounds found in the body, and, from the course pursued by the defence, the opinion obtains that they will endeavor to shift the responsibility of the deed upon some person having more than common knowledge of the anatomy of the human body. Such was the opinion of Dr. FRANCIS, when upon the stand. There was considerable testimony elicited on the cross-examinations, bearing upon the impression that the wounds were inflicted by a left-handed person, and that Mrs. CUNNINGHAM was a left-handed woman. The medical witnesses gave no decided opinion as to what hand was used by the person who committed the deed, and witnesses familiar with Mrs. CUNNINGHAM had failed to notice any unusual use of her left hand. A model of the house, and drawings in all of the room in which the body was found, were brought into Court, and found valuable aids to a correct understanding of a portion of the evidence. The District-Attorney thinks he will be able to conclude the case for the prosecution to-day.

We have received advices from Rio Janeiro, *via* England, to the 17th of March. Yellow fever prevailed there to an alarming extent. The deaths had reached 25 per day, and were almost exclusively among foreigners. The production of silk in Brazil is beginning to attract attention.

The troubles on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad are now doubtless at an end. Within the past two or three days there has been no desire manifested to renew them, and the business of the road has been permitted to resume its usual course. There is no intention on the part of the Company to effect any compromise with the strikers.

The New-Granada Canal Company is suffering new misfortunes. Mr. D. G. GILLET, who was sent on to Carthagena with money, they say, to resume dredging the canal, has returned bringing the report that the Carthagenian Government has seized $5,000 of their funds, deposited with it as a pledge for the fulfillment of the contract, and now refuse to let the work go on until a new contract is effected. The Company say they shall sue for damages.

The Cattle Markets were supplied yesterday with about cattle enough to meet the current demand, which is greatly diminished by free receipts of veal, and especially by the large numbers of shad now offered in our markets. The decision to leave the shad-poles in the North River this season will help to make up for any deficiency in beef. Good fat shad are retailed from the markets now at prices equivalent to 6 to 9 cents per pound, for the dressed fish, which furnishes cheaper food for the masses, and that more relished than spring beef at 12 to 18@20 cents per pound. There was an average decline on beef cattle yesterday of full ½ cent per pound net, from the average rate of the preceding week.

The Police Commissioners held a series of meetings yesterday, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., and adjourning finally at 4 P. M. They transacted no business of importance, but merely awaited an answer from ex-Judge WHITING as to his acceptance or rejection of the appointment of Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police District. Up to the time of adjournment, however, no word had been received from him. A large number of applications were received yesterday for the posts of clerks and surgeons—about 100 for the first and over fifty for the latter. It is understood that if Mr. WHITING accepts the position offered him the office of Chief Clerk will be filled by a resident of Kings County. The Commissioners meet again to-day.

In the Board of Councilmen on Wednesday evening, several petitions of an ordinary character were presented, and referred to appropriate Committees, after which the Board adjourned to Friday evening. Is it Mr. BUSTEED's opinion that Councilmen are entitled to no pay under the new Charter, that makes such brief sessions?

Proposals have been advertised by the Commissioners for the construction of the Quarantine Hospital buildings, fences and dock on the land purchased near Seguine's Point. The proposals will be received until the 18th. Only three buildings are to be erected. They are to be made of plain boards, one story high, and 75 feet long by 25 feet wide. They are thus light, not only because Seguine's Point may be but temporarily the site of Quarantine, but also because lightly-built shanties of this kind have been shown by experience less liable to become infected with malaria than substantial buildings of stone or brick. The dwelling house on the land will be retained for the physician's residence. A light wharf will be built for a Quarantine steamer to ply between the Point and this City. No warehouse for the reception of lightered goods will be erected at present. It is expected that the new buildings and improvements will be completed by the first of July, ready for the establishment of the Quarantine. The expense of the buildings and all the improvements are estimated at $10,000.

The front wall of the old building No. 84 Chatham-street, upon which workmen were tearing down, fell suddenly into the street yesterday morning. Mrs. SARAH HENRY, of No. 472 Pearl-street, was in front of the building at the time, with her two little sons, one of whom, DENNIS, aged 5 years, was instantly killed. Mrs. HENRY was badly, though not fatally, injured. The other boy escaped. Mrs. ONDERDONK, of Grand-street, who was passing at the time had a narrow escape, one of the falling bricks striking her on the foot. Coroner PERRY held an inquest upon the body of the deceased boy, and the Jury rendered a verdict in which they find the parties having charge of the removal of the building with culpable carelessness, in not having examined more carefully as to the safety of the building while taking it down.

A meeting of the "Wilson Small" Democratic General Committee was held last evening, at Tammany Hall. It was a large one. A long and very fiery address was adopted, condemnatory of the course of the seven Sachems calling themselves "Reformers," as was also a resolution calling upon the Wilson Small delegates to enroll a list of Democratic voters in each Ward, with a view to defeat the "corrupt Primary Election system," and obtain a true and fair expression of the popular will. This last move will have a tendency to check the "Reform" move. The sum and substance of the affair appears to be what one high in power terms "a bold move—a game of bluff—going them fellows two better on their own lay."

The annual election for officers of the Young Men's Christian Association was held on Monday evening, and the following ticket was chosen: President, ROBERT BLISS; Vice-President, CEPHAS BRAINERD; Corresponding Secretary, RICHARD C. MCCORMICK, Jr.; Treasurer, MARK HOYT. In the new Board of Direction two members of the famous Investigating Committee are included.

JOHN MORRISSEY, the notorious pugilist, took the field again early yesterday morning, when, with a friend named PATTERSON, he became involved in a terrible fight in the bar-room of the Girard House, with the bar-keepers and waiters of the establishment. Pistols and knives were brought into play, but none of the participants were fatally injured. MORRISSEY and PATTERSON were badly beaten, and one of the hotel employes named CONRAY, was cut in the neck with a knife. The rioters are in custody.

The body of WILLIAM MCPHILIPS, aged five years and six months, who suddenly disappeared from his home, in Mangin-street, last December, was found yesterday in the river at the foot of Rivington-street. It was identified by a burn on the abdomen and by the discovery of two of the toes being curiously joined together.

The body of an unknown man, about 40 years of age, and 5 feet 7 inches high, was found yesterday at the foot of Pier No. 14, North River.

PHILIP BERKMAN, a German, aged 27 years, committed suicide yesterday morning at his lodging-room, No. 247 Second-street, by shooting himself in the head with a pistol. He had been sick for two years, and on Tuesday last he was told by his doctor that nothing further could be done for him. This announcement very much depressed him.

The young man BATTLES who was stabbed on Sunday evening during an affray in Worth-street, died yesterday morning at the New-York Hospital. An inquest has been held upon the body, and two young men are in custody, one for causing the death of BATTLES, and the other as an accessory.

A Grand Jury was impanneled yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, and Judge RUSSELL delivered his charge. A case of burglary and another of larceny were disposed of, and the Court adjourned to this morning.

The Board of Education failed of getting a quorum last night. It was agreed to meet next on Wednesday, the 13th.

A little before 8 yesterday morning, the large building on Fulton-avenue, Brooklyn, at the corner of Elm-place, caught fire, and the entire building was soon in ruins. This building was erected five years ago by Messrs. BAGE & SOTHER, at an expense of about $40,000, and was intended for a market, but was eventually divided into stores. The largest portion of the building was occupied by the Mechanical Bakery establishment, in which the fire originated from a defect in the flue, at the same place where a fire originated a few days ago. The workmen were just ready to send out their morning batch of bread when the alarm was given. The loss of the owner of the bakery, Mr. BERDAN, is estimated at $45,000, which includes machinery and stock on hand. Upon it there was an insurance of only $10,000, in the following offices: Relief Insurance Company, $2,500; St. Marks, $2,500; Williamsburg City, $2,500; Hamilton, $2,500.

Other parts of the building were occupied by RICHARD LIDDLE, as a stove store, G. R. COLGAN, as an oyster saloon, and several rooms up stairs by societies. The property of Mr. LIDDLE was mostly removed to a place of safety. Mr. COLGAN's loss is $250.

The building was a mere shell, and was owned by ROSWELL GRAVES. Loss $20,000. Insured for $13,000; in the Home Insurance Company for $4,000; Continental, $4,000; Phenix, $2,500, and St. Mark's, $2,500.

The house of Mr. J. R. OLWELL, on Elm-place, occupied by G. WHEELER, was damaged by the falling of a wall. Mr. OLWELL's loss is $1,000, and the loss of the occupant is about $500.

Mr. BERDAN intends to have his bakery in operation again within 90 days.

SAMUEL A. FRENCH, on Tuesday night, was re-elected Chief Engineer of the Jersey City Fire Department over JACOB Z. MARINUS, receiving 208 votes out of 295 votes cast.

The Burdell Murder Trial.

We devote a very large portion of our available space this morning, as we shall be compelled to do for several mornings to come, to the report of the Trial of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM for the murder of Dr. BURDELL. We should find sufficient excuse for so doing in the importance of the case, the mystery which surrounds the crime and the unparalleled interest which it has created in the public mind. But as some of our cotemporaries excuse themselves from the labor and expense of reporting it upon the plea that very full reports were made of the proceedings upon the Coroner's Inquest, we may add that this fact constitutes an additional reason why equally full and equally accurate reports should be given now. The proceedings upon the inquest were *ex parte*, and designed to direct suspicion rather than determine guilt. They resulted in the indictment of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM,—and in the accumulation of an immense amount of circumstantial evidence against her. This evidence is now to be sifted and examined by the rules of law: and it is only just to all the parties concerned that these proceedings should be as carefully reported as those of the preliminary inquest. This is the only *trial* which has thus far been held in this case:—and it is this, rather than any preceding form of legal process, which is to determine the question of guilt or innocence.

The careful reader of these reports will perceive, moreover, that the evidence is by no means a repetition of that which was submitted to the Coroner. Very many additional facts are elicited especially in the examination of the medical witnesses, and much of what was before stated has a very different bearing when brought within the rules of legal evidence. The Court is making rapid progress with the trial, and it is intimated that the case for the prosecution will be closed to-day.

Centralization and the Government of our City.

We have already expressed pretty freely our estimate of the exact amount of benefit the City is likely to derive from the war of injunctions which is now being waged in the law courts with so much fierceness and animosity. But whatever our views may be of the policy of the Legislature, or the issue of the struggle, there is one point in the arguments of the Corporation and its advisers which deserves notice, if only for the purpose of repudiating all share in its absurdity. Mr. O'CONOR and Judge EDMONDS have never ceased, since they began to fight Mayor WOOD's battle, to hold "centralization" up before us as a *bogie* of the first magnitude. We have been told long stories in the Judge's melodious style, of the spirit of *de*-centralization in which the Constitution was framed; of the eagerness to strip the executive of all unnecessary powers by which the convention was animated; of the love of municipal independence which breathes from every section and every line. All danger to freedom in this country centres, we are told, in Albany; all guarantees for its preservation in the corporations of cities and towns.

This we admit, right or wrong, true or false, is a perfectly legitimate forensic argument. Moreover, we have no hesitation in saying that centralization is the most formidable enemy with which freedom has ever had to contend—more terrible than a foreign yoke, and capable of working more demoralization in ten years than either anarchy or high-handed oppression in a century. You may plunder and massacre a people through many generations without extinguishing in their hearts their hatred of slavery; but if you take out of the hands of one generation the management of their own affairs, you consign them not simply to bondage, but to imbecility. The history of the struggle between municipalities and the central power has been, in all countries and in all ages, the history of the struggle between freedom and tyranny. We believe no country in the world owes more to local self-government than America. She is indebted to it for the peace which reigns in her borders, and the unexampled prosperity which, during eighty eventful years, has crowned her with rejoicing, far more than to any inherent virtues in the national character, or any inherent advantages in the country.

Whether, therefore, the spirit of the Constitution of this State be decentralizing or not, we can only say it would be well if it were, or it is well if it be; and any consolation Mayor WOOD can derive from the supposition, he is perfectly welcome to, for we fear few of his consolations are drawn from so legitimate a source. If Mr. O'CONOR can make out the affirmative, so much the better for everybody. We do not make these remarks for the purpose of discussing rules of construction, or digging hidden meanings out of masses of verbiage. Our sole object is, while expressing our detestation of centralization in the abstract, to express as much indignation as we can well feel, at the attempts which are being made to elevate the present contest into the position of a struggle for a great principle—to represent the Corporation of this City as a martyr in a good cause. Whatever indulgence the license of the forum may give for Mr. O'CONOR or Mr. EDMONDS, there is no reason that we know of for allowing the wild ravings of the Corporation to go forth to the world as the real and true groans and lamentations of the City of New-York. We beg to assure all country philosophers who feel disposed to point a moral with the history of the *cause celebre* by which our courts are now agitated, that the illustration afforded by it is, we are sorry to say, an illustration on the wrong side. Whatever *decentralization may have done for others, for us* it has been productive of nothing, so far, but unmixed evil. Whatever aspect centralization may have for others, for us WOOD and WILSON and their *confrères* have shorn it of its terrors. We have nothing to fear from it. If we were governed by a "*platz commandant*," had our chimneys swept by the police, and had to write to Washington for leave to put up pumps in our yards, every one of us would be better off than he is. Most of the objects of a city administration are far better carried out, as a general rule, by a vigorous and arbitrary police system than by a representative assembly. A Prefect with his *gens-d'armes*, armed with a *carte-blanche* to draw on our purses, and responsible only to his chief, would sweep, watch, light and water our streets a great deal better than any Aldermen and Common Council. Despots are just as good scavengers and thief catchers as freemen, and mostly a great deal better. It is not these alone we look for from municipal freedom. We look to it for the growth of public spirit, for the habit of self-government, for the nurture of independence, for reverence for forms, and for the spread of sound morality and the culture of self-restraint. If it give us these things,—and the experience of mankind warrants us in expecting them of it, we care not of what material comforts it denies us. If it make our pulses beat quicker, strengthens our nerves, and infuses new vigor into our bodies, we care not in what storms it may rock us.

Has decentralization—this boasted decentralization—done anything of all these for New-York? Has not, on the contrary, this spirit of the Constitution been so far for us a spirit of darkness? It has not simply deprived us of all the benefits of good government, filled our streets with filth, and delivered us over to the tender mercies of the robber and assassin; it has done more and worse than this. It has shaken the public faith in honesty by placing the greatest knaves amongst us in the highest places we can bestow. It has inflicted irretrievable injury on the public service, by associating the notion of office with the notion of blackguardism, and the highest civic honors with the deepest public infamy. It has infused into every class of the community a recklessness and indifference with regard to the public interests which a century may not suffice to eradicate; and it has placed an indelible stain on our reputation by bringing before the world the very scum of our population as the guardians of our interests, and the mouthpieces of our wisdom. When any good friend of municipal government stands up to denounce centralization, New-York is certainly the last place in the world to which he should look for illustrations for his argument.

A New Kink in the Southern Mind.

When a man keeps a powder magazine in the cellar of his house, every alarm of fire very naturally throws him into a tremor; and he will be likely to neglect a good many important matters in his anxiety to guard against a conflagration. While his neighbors are sleeping soundly in their beds he is lying awake with a beating heart, calculating the possibilities of being blown sky-high by spontaneous combustion, or from a chance spark lighting upon his roof. This is the unhappy condition of our friends of the Slave States. While the people of the Free States have never felt the slightest apprehensions for the permanence of their institutions, and have been able, therefore, to devote their entire energies to the prosecution of their great enterprizes for improving their material prosperity, the people of the Slave States have been comparatively paralyzed by the constant sense of danger which their one perilous institution imposes upon them. Two-thirds, at least, of their time, and their energy, their talents and their means have been devoted to the preservation of their Slave system. All other considerations have been made secondary to this great and overshadowing interest. That comfortable feeling of perfect security which is common in all of the Free States, the people of the South are strangers to. They are obliged to keep a double watch to preserve themselves from the attacks of their Slaves, and to preserve their Slaves from the attacks of outsiders. In addition to the old complicated dangers which have beset them, and kept them constantly in a state bordering upon civil war, they have lately discovered a new cause for alarm, and are devising means to avert the new danger which threatens them.

The New-Orleans *Crescent*, the *L'Union* of Louisiana, and the Charleston *Mercury*, profess to have discovered a menacing danger to their institution in Virginia, and other Border States, which must inevitably be compelled, from the impossibility of keeping their slaves, to sell off all their live property and then join the great Free States of the North and West. The effect of such a movement as this would be to convert the adjoining Slave States into Border States, which would, in time, be compelled to follow the example of their immediate neighbors, and so the process of converting interior States into Border States, and Border States into Free States, until Slavery would extinguish itself by a natural and inevitable law. We must confess that there is a shadow of reality in these border chimeras of Louisiana and South Carolina.

To prevent Slavery from committing *felo de se*, the *Crescent* has suggested that the only effective course will be, for the interior Slave States to pass laws prohibiting the importation of slaves from the Border States. It being presumed that Virginia, and the other breeding States, being denied a market for their great staple, will never feel themselves able to bear so great a loss as the emancipation of their slaves would entail upon them, and that they would continue to form, as they do now, a cordon of Border States to prevent the escape of slaves from the interior States.

The objection to this ingenious plan is that the slaves of Virginia are absolutely necessary to the States further South, which do not breed laborers enough for their own wants. To obviate the difficulties from this cause two different schemes have been proposed; one is to reopen the African slave trade, and the other to import Coolies from China. The New-Orleans papers, and especially the *Delta*, are in favor of the first, while the Charleston *Mercury* decides in favor of Coolies. In the meantime, while these points are in process of discussion by Louisiana and South Carolina, Virginia must look on with very singular sensations to find herself regarded as inevitably taking her natural position as a Free State, unless she can be coerced into the permanent condition of a slave breeder. Perhaps she may come to the conclusion that her only safety lies in taking Time by the forelock and selling off all her slave property while there is yet a market open to her.

AMERICAN BENEVOLENCE.—It would be a very absurd thing to say that public benefactions are of American invention, because we know that England abounds in noble evidences to the contrary; but, what may be said, we think with entire propriety, is, that on this side of the Atlantic the public benefactions of private individuals have been made on a more liberal and magnificent scale than has ever been known in the old world. A literary journal of Paris, not long ago, in giving an account of the Astor Library, said it was the gift of Sir JOHN ASTOR, who bequeathed 30,000 francs to found a public library. The sum appeared sufficiently grand to the French editor to demand a special paragraph; but the actual amount bequeathed by Mr. ASTOR was two millions of francs, to which his son has since added 150,000 more. We published, last week, an account of a great holiday in Liverpool given in honor of Mr. BROWN, who had undertaken to erect a library building for the use of the people of that town at his own expense. He at first proposed to give the sum of five thousand pound towards the object; he then offered to double the amount, and at last agreed to bear the entire cost of the library, which, it was supposed, would exceed £20,000. This was very liberal, and it is most gratifying to know that Mr. BROWN's townsmen gave so hearty a demonstration of their appreciation of his generous gift. On the occasion of laying the corner-stone of the new library he was presented with dozens of addresses of all classes of his fellow-citizens, and after a grand parade, in which the nobility of the neighborhood, the clergy, and the principal people of the town took part, there was a banquet in St. George's Hall, at which two thousand persons sat down.

But these grateful demonstrations of the Liverpool people, while they are so honorable to their character, also show how rare such public benefactions are in that part of the world. Here, for example, such gifts to the public are so common that hardly any notice is taken of them, when they are made. PETER COOPER has bestowed upon our community an institution which will cost him nearly half a million of dollars, and he has never yet been honored by the slightest public recognition of his magnificent donation, beyond being invited to preside at a public meeting. When Mr. DARGAN, of Dublin, loaned the people of that city the necessary funds to erect their Crystal Palace, the Queen on her visit to Ireland paid him the great honor of calling upon him at his house, and as a further proof of her appreciation of his benevolence offered to make him a baronet or a knight.

But our fellow-countryman, GEORGE PEABODY, came home on a visit, after an absence of twenty years, and scatters his beneficences right and left, giving to his native village fifty *thousand dollars to found a library*, to Boston double that amount for a similar purpose, and to the City of Baltimore five hundred thousand dollars, and these magnificent bounties do not occasion any unusual demonstration, or exclamations of surprise.

We have become used to such gifts, and though we cannot claim the honor of having invented public beneficences, yet we may point to the great gifts of our Girards, Astors, Coopers and Peabodys as evidence that we have excelled all other nations in the extent of our private gifts for the benefit of the people.

QUESTION OF RESPONSIBILITY.—The Boston papers are discussing with a good deal of eagerness a novel question of responsibility. It seems that Mr. CUSHING wrote his Newburyport speech, and that one of the Boston papers put it in type from the first draft of his manuscript. In that copy occurred a sentence which Mr. CUSHING afterwards expunged,—which he did not utter in his speech as it was delivered, and which was not contained in any other copy of the printed address. The question now is whether Mr. CUSHING is to be held responsible for that sentence or not. It would seem that the fact of his having expunged it was sufficient evidence of the fact that he did not wish to be understood as having uttered it:—but this difficulty is overcome by those papers which assail him on account of it by assuming that he *would* have uttered it if he had dared to do so. It is quite enough to hold a man responsible for what he *does* say—without also denouncing him for what he deliberately decides *not* to say.

A precisely similar incident happened to KOSSUTH when he was in this country. The speech which he made at the Press banquet was written and put in type at the TIMES office in advance of its delivery. A statement occurred in it which he subsequently ascertained to be incorrect, and which he accordingly erased in the proof of the speech and which he did not deliver. But one of the City papers accidentally failed to make the correction, and in its report of the speech the paragraph occurred. And in spite of the withdrawal of the statement, and the explanations that were made of the way in which it came to be printed, a Wall-street journal assailed KOSSUTH on the strength of it day after day with the utmost vehemence. His only reply was one which Mr. CUSHING might fairly make: that he was responsible for what he *did* say—and not for what he did not say.

New-York Historical Society.

On Tuesday evening, at the usual monthly meeting of the Historical Society, Rev. Dr. DEWITT in the chair, two clever Daguerreotypes (by BRADY) from miniatures painted in 1791, were presented to the Society. These works, framed and hung on the wall, were closely and admiringly examined. They are the gift of T. W. C. MOORE. The originals are in the possession of the grand-daughters of the artist—ARCHIBALD ROBERTSON of Philadelphia. They were painted before the Father of his Country lost his teeth, and though devoid of the venerable air which characterizes the ordinary resemblances, the recommendation that elaborate portraits from them be made, may properly lead to their adoption as the *standard* likeness.

Several other communications were read.

Mr. BENEDICT suggested that as the Society was almost ready to transfer its books and papers to the new building, it was desirable the public should know it. Contributions of books and pamphlets would flow in as soon as the public were satisfied they would be safely preserved. He hoped the press would notice the fact.

In allusion to the portrait of WASHINGTON, Hon. Mr. FOLSOM remarked that the only artist to whom WASHINGTON ever sat, was PEALE, now living at an advanced age in Philadelphia. He gave a lucid sketch of the history of this picture. The likeness, he said, was preferable to that of STUART. He suggested that some steps ought to be taken to secure an authentic likeness.

A member gave the history of STUART's picture.

The Chairman stated that the promised paper from Mr. GREENE would not be forthcoming. In its place, three would be offered.

Mr. RIKER then read a paper on the early settlement of the Wallabout. It related to the genealogy of the RAPELYE family. GEORGE RAPELYE emigrated to America in 1623; his wife (CATARINA TRIKEL) died in 1689. Full details exist in the archives of the Society. Their first child (SARAH) was not born at Wallabout, or Walloon Bay. She was born at Albany in 1625, at which time the Dutch bought Manhattan Island from the Indians. The first settlement of the RAPELYES was at Staten Island. There is little to identify them with the Wallabout. SARAH was undoubtedly the first child of European parentage born in the Empire State.

The next paper was read by Mr. ELIAS BOUDINOT STEVENS—reminiscences of the acquaintance of JOHN PINTARD (his grandfather) with the late Governor DE WITT CLINTON. The ingratitude of Republics was a favorite theme of CLINTON. The great theme which absorbed his attention was inland navigation from the Hudson to Lake Erie. His life was prolonged to see its completion. In Mr. CLINTON's opinion, Dr. FRANCIS (now living) and Dr. HOSACK, were the greatest benefactors to literature and science then existing.

Thanks were voted for these two papers; the third was withdrawn.

THE ALLEGED MYSTERY IN BERGEN COUNTY, NEW JERSEY.—The highly-colored statements in the *Herald*, of Wednesday, respecting the late death of a young lawyer of this City, whose family reside at English Neighborhood, a place about two miles back of Fort Lee, on the Hudson, we are assured on the most reliable authority, are essentially untrue. At the time of his death deceased was traveling with a view to improve his health, and was accompanied not by a lady only, but by an old and esteemed male friend. His disease was an affection of the heart. The story about the will, and the litigated property of the lady, are mere fabrications, for no such will is in existence. The unknown gentleman, who is said to have excited so much suspicion in the vicinity of English Neighborhood, was the traveling friend of the deceased. The alleged removal of the heart and entrails from the corpse by physicians has no foundation whatever in fact, and moreover the lady spoken of enjoys the unqualified confidence and esteem of the relatives and friends of deceased. The family are much pained at the notoriety given to this affair, and think that great injustice was done them by publishing idle rumors of so grave a character, without even a call on them for authentic information.

ANOTHER CASE OF TICKET-SWINDLING.—On Monday morning last a Mrs. V—— arrived in this City, from Bristol, Ind., *en route* for California, with two children, aged about 9 and 7 years. She was met at the railroad-station by a runner, who, learning that she wished to take passage on the steamer *Illinois*, offered his services to procure one for her, but, as Mrs. V—— had a letter to a gentleman here, she wished first to go and see him. The runner very politely procured a carriage, and took her to the hotel where the gentleman boarded, where she was informed that her friend would not be in under an hour or two. The runner then told her that "there were only three tickets left unsold, and they were going very fast; and, if she wished to secure a passage on this steamer, she must go immediately to the office and secure them." Prompted by the supposed exigency of the case, she was induced to go immediately to the office on Warren-street, between Greenwich and Washington, kept by one THOMAS CREED, who sold her the tickets, taking therefor $50 more than the regular fare, and leaving her to proceed almost penniless, with the two children. CREED, however, was very willing to refund the money, on a second visit from the lady, accompanied by a couple of gentlemen and a policeman, but not without letting off a tirade of abuse, mingled with threats of vengeance, against the gentlemen who interested themselves in behalf of the woman.

AT THE NAVY YARD.—The steamship *Mississippi* has her engines complete, and is ready to get up steam. She will be ready by the 15th, as ordered. She will soon be dispatched to China, under command of Capt. WM. C. NICHOLSON, formerly of the *Independence*. Capt. ROWAN has been detached from the command of the *North Carolina*, and appointed to the Ordnance Department of the Navy Yard. Captain J. SCHENCK takes his command. Lieut. STRAIN has been detached from the Coast Survey service, and ordered to join the *Cyane* at Aspinwall; he sailed yesterday in the *Illinois*. Mr. BURRETT is the principal applicant for the post of Civil Engineer of the Yard, vacated by the resignation of Mr. MURPHY.

Marshal RYNDERS has arranged to place the brig *Ellen* alongside the slave schooner *Merchant*, at the Navy Yard. They begin to fear, over there, that all their spare dock-room will be occupied by slavers seized by the Marshal.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The British Government and our Difficulties with New-Granada.

Kansas Affairs—The Foreign Appointments—New-York Politics—Personal Items, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 6, 1857.

I have good authority for saying that Lord NAPIER has received instructions from his Government to inform New-Granada that her abrupt rejection of the American ultimatum meets with the most decided disapprobation of the British Government.

The issue, raised by New-Granada, of irresponsibility for the massacre of the 15th of April—inasmuch, as she alleges, it was commenced, or at least incited, by an American citizen—is not recognized by England as a just and proper one; and the counter demand for damages made against our Government is regarded as simply ridiculous.

Neither England nor France will take part with New-Granada in the present controversy. Both these Powers support the action of the United States Government in its endeavors to obtain reparation for past outrages, and security for future travel across the Isthmus. The fact that England and France entertain these views is well known to our Government.

Nevertheless, in consideration of the fact that our opponent in this quarrel is a feeble State, and one that has always been friendly, our Government is disposed to be magnanimous. Whatever appearances may be, it is not believed that the question will have other than a pacific solution. X. Y. Z.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 6, 1857.

WOODSON, who has hitherto been considered the most indefatigable and fanatical of all the Pro-Slavery agents in Kansas from the Southern States, has given up his mission as hopeless. He has traversed South and North Carolina, Georgia and Virginia, everywhere calling for aid in arms, men and money, and his efforts have been attended with considerable success; but he now considers it as reduced to a certainty that *Kansas will be admitted as a Free State*, and that further time expended in behalf of Atchisonism would be thrown away. WOODSON would scarcely have arrived at the conclusion he has done, unless through the medium of correspondence with ultraists of his own stamp in the Territory. He does not even affect to conceal that his friends there are completely discouraged, and that, although the Pro-Slavery Party expect to be able to frame a Constitution in September, conformable to their views, it will be rejected by a vast majority of the people when it comes to be submitted to a popular vote. This opinion is completely confirmatory of that which has been steadily expressed by Governor WALKER, since his appointment, and of that which President BUCHANAN has always entertained. Had the Free-State men in Kansas roused themselves earlier from their culpable apathy, the sting would have already been removed from the controversy. As it is, a portion of them will vote, but, it is judged, not in sufficient numbers to achieve a victory at the coming elections. Governor WALKER is expected to arrive here to-day; and, ere the lapse of another week, will have taken his departure for the scene of his future labors.

The sole reason why the foreign appointments have not been already made, is the pressure of other important business, hitherto, upon the time of the President and his Cabinet. They will not be taken, as I learn from Mr. CASS, until the 1st June, or thereabouts. Meanwhile, it is understood that intimations have been sent to the different ministers abroad that their resignations would be considered acceptable. *In no case will the rule of "rotation in office" be swerved from.* Neither does it appear at all probable that incumbents of office in this country will be selected from among the numerous candidates for appointment. The policy of giving one of the so called "full" missions to some one from New-York has been amply discussed, but is not yet decided. In no case could more than one be allotted; and it is feared that no one can be thought of who is not enough identified with one of the two old sections of the Democracy to cause umbrage to be taken at his choice by the other. Under these circumstances, Governor SEYMOUR (although his name has been mentioned with more favor, perhaps, than that of any one else) generously counselled the President to pass over New-York altogether. If any one is selected from this State for one of the five principal missions, I nevertheless think it will be himself. DIX is highly spoken of, but what a row the Hards would make! DICKINSON has strong claims, but what a screech would be raised by the Softs! It is truly a pity that a State of the Union which counts a ninth or more of its whole population should have so effectual a taboo upon itself as New-York has done by her incessant political discords!

New-York has now three Ministers Resident in Europe, viz.: FAY, at Berne, BELMONT, at the Hague, and O'SULLIVAN, at Lisbon. I learn, from undoubted authority, that there will henceforth be but two, and that these will be selected with exclusive reference to geographical divisions, in order to avoid the possibility of jealousies. A Mr. SMITH, of Buffalo, who formerly wrote a biography of General CASS, is a pushing candidate for one of the two places. He will not be successful. Neither, I fear, will Mr. MCMAMAY, of your City—an estimable man, and strongly backed by a large amount of influence. His great claims upon the Democratic Party do not enable him to compete with Mr. HENRY C. MURPHY, of Brooklyn, who is justly regarded here with great favor, and I incline to think will get the appointment for the eastern part of the State. Mr. B. F. ANGELL, of Geneseo, Livingston County, feels quite confident, as I am assured by his friends, of obtaining the place intended to be assigned to a Western man. There will be, altogether, only eleven vacancies to supply of the second class of Ministers, and for these there are already something *over two hundred and fifty applications!*

It may be considered as next to certain that Ex-Governor R. M. PRICE, of New-Jersey, will go to Mexico. Senator THOMPSON is here, urging his claims, and he is strongly pressed from other quarters. JOHNSON (the *factotum* of the *Herald* during BENNETT's absence in Europe, and an able political writer) is at Willard's, and is trying for the Consulship at London. A little fellow from Hudson, in your State, named WHITE or WHITING, modestly asks to be sent to Berlin! If he takes passage for "foreign parts," he will probably be requested to stop at *Coventry*. I should have mentioned above, that, excepting SLIDELL, who will probably accept of the Paris mission, no names have as yet transpired for the "full" missions, which can be relied on.

The affair between SICKLES and MCLEOD MURPHY is, of course, the talk of the day. The conduct of the latter can be excused from no point of view whatever, nor does his attack seem to have had any higher motive than chagrin at the loss of his post as Navy Yard Engineer. MURPHY, as you will recollect, resigned his commission last week, and probably hoped, at first, to be reappointed. In this he will be disappointed, though, had he held on to his post, he would in all probability have been permitted to retain it. The Secretary of the Navy, Mr. TOUCEY, has made changes in the Navy Yard at Norfolk (Gosport) which have satisfied no one. Annoyed by this result, he was inclined to "let well enough alone" in Brooklyn, and to make no changes whatever. JOHN KELLY is still here, and Mr. MACLAY has been here, both warmly pressing MURPHY's claims, which are strong; but his own rash premature actions have frustrated his hopes and those of the numerous warm friends who have labored for him. Just in proportion as MURPHY has been esteemed as a good fellow, will the surprise and displeasure be, which his unwarrantable assault of to-day will create.

SICKLES' candidate for the vacated Naval Engineership is Mr. CHARLES GRAHAM, who is also at Willard's. The Secretary of the Navy requested Commodore SMITH, however, a few days ago, to write to Engineer BROWN, of Norfolk, transferring him to Brooklyn. His wish has not yet been acted on; but I do not doubt that it will be, and that BROWN will receive the place, with its important patronage, unless the event of to-day changes the intentions of Mr. TOUCEY. Mr. HASKIN is expected here to-morrow, and will doubtless assist SICKLES in pressing GRAHAM forward. No changes will be made.

...among the master workmen at Brooklyn, ... in the case of Mr. PIERCE, the ... dependent upon the ... [illegible] ... with the President before his departure, ... New-York, the result of which has not transpired. ... had, undoubtedly, some connection with ... matters; but I think that the status quo ..., as far as possible, be adhered to.

Senator DOUGLAS and his family left Washington for Chicago, yesterday. He will probably not return during the recess. Much dissatisfaction is expressed by the Illinois Democracy at the removal of Postmaster COOK, who enjoys very nearly the same amount of popularity with his party in Chicago that FOWLER does with you.

The health of the President has lately much improved, and the alarm which was felt, a while since, by his friends, has entirely subsided. Not so with the unfortunate Mr. J. GLANCY JONES, who is at Willard's, and who was confined to his bed on Saturday and Sunday last from a recurrence of the National Hotel malady. He looks pale and worn, and it may be many months before the poison is totally eradicated from his system. The venerable Secretary of State enjoys unwonted health, although he is at his office early and late. He has left Willard's, and taken up his abode in the house formerly occupied by Mr. MARCY, and also the one adjoining. His Assistant, Mr. APPLETON, relieves him to such a degree of the most arduous portions of his labors—intellectual and physical—that the task upon his strength cannot now be considered too great.

Mr. BUCHANAN has held two conversations with several members of Congress, and has had a long interview with Mr. GEORGE SANDERS, in relation to New-York troubles. The statement which was put forward by one of your papers, that he approved of the Wood-Schell movement is wholly without foundation. He has been much disturbed and annoyed that difficulties should have sprung up again, after he had, as he supposed, satisfactorily adjusted them; but he ... their origin to the proper quarter, and fully ... with the action of the majority in the ... An individual, formerly impeached in your State as a public officer, and whose reputation is of the most suspicious character, has recently visited Washington, and by representing himself as the exponent of the views of the new Collector, did him some momentary harm. This has been remedied by the very persons who were apparently arrayed against Mr. SCHELL, in the recent movement, and it is now understood that the combination between himself and the Mayor was forced and temporary, while the most cordial personal and political relations exist with his colleagues.

The Committee appointed to award the contracts for building the new sloops-of-war and revenue cutters have ended their labors. Nothing can be known of the result, as the awards are sealed, till Mr. COBB returns, which will probably be in the course of a week.

[FROM OUR REGULAR TELEGRAPHIC REPORTER.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 6.

A difficulty took place to-day at Willard's Hotel, between J. MCLEOD MURPHY and DANIEL E. SICKLES. Mr. MURPHY, on Sunday, addressed a note to Mr. SICKLES accusing him of assailing his private character by unjust imputations in his (SICKLES') efforts to effect his removal as Civil Engineer of the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Mr. SICKLES replied that the note was only a vague and unmeaning menace, and as such he had already taken too much notice of it. Mr. MURPHY not giving his author and the particulars of the allegation, Mr. MURPHY yesterday sent Major WATKINS to see Mr. SICKLES, when the latter demanded the name of the informant on whose statement Mr. MURPHY based his charge, and denied the right to be interrogated on rumor.

Mr. MURPHY, considering Mr. SICKLES' note insulting, sent a challenge through Mr. WATKINS. In his reply Mr. SICKLES said he had not used language which cast an imputation on Mr. MURPHY's honor and that there was therefore no ground on which he could demand an explanation or a hostile meeting. Here the correspondence rests.

This morning Mr. MURPHY obtained admission to the chamber where Mr. SICKLES was in bed, and attempted to cowhide him, when a struggle ensued, and Mr. SICKLES obtained possession of the weapon. He bears the mark of a blow with the hand on his face.

Mr. MURPHY left Washington for New-York this afternoon. His resignation as Engineer was not accepted by the Department. His rencontre with Mr. SICKLES forms the staple of town talk.

The President attended the first out-door concert of the Marine Band at the capitol, this afternoon.

A private dispatch from New-Orleans of to-day's date, says that Collector HATCH has ordered the schooner *Louis M'Lean* to be seized at the Balize, on suspicion of being a slaver.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 5, 1857.

There is no alarm here, but some indignation at the rejection of the Senate amendments to the Dallas and Clarendon Treaty. The result was not certainly surprising to Gen. CASS, though it was so to Lord NAPIER. Gen. CASS had received an instruction from Mr. DALLAS, that the Bay Islands question would be an obstacle to the acceptance of our amendments. *There is nothing in the story that the Treaty, as amended, is still under advisement.* Its rejection is *positive*, though, as the Premier states, the correspondence respecting it between Mr. DALLAS and Lord CLARENDON has not come to hand.

The amendments which the Senate made to the treaty in regard to the Bay Islands, required that *Honduras should have absolute sovereignty over them*, and they would defeat any purpose which the *British Government might entertain of establishing a great naval depot at Ruatan*. That the British Government have determined not entirely to relinquish their hold upon Ruatan might have been seen by the recent induction of Governor SEYMOUR into the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the Bay Islands colony.

The treaty having fallen to the ground, after a negotiation of six years, it would be useless to endeavor to resuscitate it. Our Government falls back on the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and denies the right of the British Government under that treaty to occupy any part of Central America, and particularly the Bay Islands, which she seized upon, since the date of the treaty in 1850.

It is thought that Lord PALMERSTON, backed up as he has been by the late election, will be less ambitious than ever on this subject.

The Government recalled Mr. BOWLIN, our Minister at Bogota, and stands towards Granada in a defensive attitude. We do not take possession of her territory. That would be war. But we undertake to keep the transit open, as we have a right to do, under the treaty. Every force necessary for the purpose will be used. X. Y. Z.

Accident and Death in Chatham-street.

About 9 yesterday morning a poor and respectable woman, named SARAH HENRY, with her two little boys, was waiting in front of the old building No. 84 Chatham-street, for an opportunity to enter the place to gather wood for fuel. The house is being taken down, and workmen were engaged upon the roof removing the shingles, when the rear portion of the roof fell in, forcing the forward part against the brick work of the second story, and pushing the whole mass outward upon the sidewalk. It fell upon the woman and children, killing one of them instantly and seriously injuring the mother; the other child escaped with slight injuries, and was carried to the house of a friend. The woman was carried to the City Hospital. Capt. DOWNING, of the Sixth Ward Police, was notified of the accident, and immediately repaired to the spot, where a large crowd had congregated. The premises were at once cleared of the spectators, and a fence placed around to keep off the crowd. The little boy, who is about eight years old, named DENNIS HENRY, upon being taken from beneath the ruins, was found to be shockingly mangled, his legs broken in several places, and his bowels crushed out. The body was placed in a coffin and removed to the Sixth Ward Station-House, where an inquest was held. The mother being taken away in an unconscious state knew nothing of the fate of her boy. The distress of the father, upon viewing the mangled remains of his child, was most painful to witness. Mrs. HENRY has some of her ribs broken, and is otherwise bruised, but her injuries are not necessarily fatal.

Concert.

Miss SUSAN PYNE gives a Farewell Concert to-night at Niblo's Saloon, and will be assisted by her sister, Miss LOUISA PYNE, Mr. WM. HARRISON, and others.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Office—21 Wall-st. and 181 Broadway.

News From Kansas.

HOSTILE POSITION OF THE CHEYENNE INDIANS—GREAT INDIAN BATTLE—MR. STANTON'S REPLY TO THE CITIZENS OF LAWRENCE.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, May 5.

The Kansas City Enterprise of the 2d inst. learns that the Cheyennes were concentrating at the head-waters of the Republican Fork, with the determination to resist any attack by troops. They made overtures to the Sioux for assistance, but the latter declined. The Cheyennes had a large supply of arms and ammunition.

A terrible battle had been fought at Fremont's Peak between the "Snakes" and the "Black Feet" Indians, in which twenty-seven of the latter were killed.

The St. Louis *Republican* publishes Secretary STANTON's reply to the letter from the citizens of Lawrence. He says he can do nothing which denies the authority or validity of the Territorial Laws. Respecting the Judges of Election, he hopes there will be appointed one Republican, one Democrat in favor of a Free State, and one Democrat in favor of a Slave State.

From New-Orleans.

ARRIVAL OF A BRITISH MAN-OF-WAR WITH FILLIBUSTERS—SEVERE STORM—TEXAS NEWS, ETC.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, May 5.

The British frigate *Tartar* has arrived at the mouth of the Mississippi River, with one hundred and ninety of Colonel LOCKRIDGE's men in a destitute condition. The measles is prevailing badly on board.

A severe storm occurred in Southern Mississippi on the 29th ult., doing great damage to the crops, &c. The weather continues bad throughout the South.

The insurance on the property destroyed by the recent fire at Apalachicola amounted to $150,000.

We have Galveston dates to the 4th inst. Twenty-five miles of the Galveston, Houston, and Henderson Railroad were finished on the 30th ult., thereby securing a grant of between two and three hundred thousand acres of land.

From Albany.

THE NEW LAWS—CANAL MATTERS, ETC.

ALBANY, Wednesday, May 6.

A volume of the General Laws, passed at the late Session of the Legislature, embracing all acts relating to New-York City, compiled by GEORGE E. BAKER, will be issued from WEED & Co.'s press on Saturday.

The resolution passed by the Common Council last night was not to contest the legality of the issue of the Northern Railroad Bonds, but that of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Bonds.

The Canal Board met to-day and adjourned until the 20th inst. Only two members were present.

No further breaks in the Canal have been announced.

The water in the river is rapidly receding. The weather is pleasant.

Great Freshet in the James River.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, May 6.

There is a great freshet in the James River. In the lower part of the city the wharves, streets and houses are submerged. The low grounds are overflowed, and much damage is apprehended to the crops on the river. No such freshet has taken place since 1847.

At Lynchburg the water rose seventeen feet, but is now falling.

Percival's Island is overflowed and the tressel work of the South-Side Railway there has been swept away, impeding the running of passenger trains.

Philadelphia Municipal Election.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, May 6.

The Democrats have elected their candidates by largely increased majorities. The new Select Council is 21 Democrats to 3 Opposition. The Common Council is Democratic by a largely increased Democratic majority.

Condition of the Erie Canal.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, May 6.

The Erie Canal will not be navigable between here and Tonawanda under a week. The locks at Black Rock are not finished. There is still some ice about the Bay.

Naval Intelligence.

NORFOLK, Wednesday, May 6.

The United States sloop-of-war *Saratoga* was docked to-day, and part of her crew discharged. She will go to sea as soon as her bottom is repaired. The sloop-of-war *Dale* sailed yesterday, for the African station.

Expected Visit of President Buchanan to Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, May 6.

The *Evening Journal* says: "We learn, on what we believe to be good authority, that President BUCHANAN and several members of his Cabinet will *come to Boston on the approaching 17th of June*, to participate in the inauguration of the Statue of General WARREN on Bunker Hill."

Desperate Fight at the Girard House.

A desperate fight occurred at the Girard House, about 7 yesterday morning, between JOHN MORRISSEY, the notorious pugilist, and the waiters of the house. MORRISSEY was aided by a man named JOHN PATTERSON. Knives were freely used, and a great many pistol shots were fired. The contest was a protracted one. Three Fifth Ward policemen, who were summoned to quell the disturbance, were defied by MORRISSEY, who met them with a revolver in one hand and a bowie-knife in the other. He was at length captured, and with PATTERSON, lodged in the Tombs. Strange to say no fatal wounds were inflicted. MORRISSEY escaped with a cut in the neck. One *of the waiters was badly gashed about the head.*

The fight originated in some dispute about payment for a breakfast.

There were in this port, yesterday, 769 vessels, *including 93 steamers*, 104 ships, 121 barks, 112 brigs, and 341 schooners.

The Newburg Tragedy.

From the Newburg Daily News, Tuesday.

There was a good deal of plausibility in the reports which were in circulation in regard to the old colored woman, and every effort made to find her. *She was supposed to have returned to Brooklyn*, and information of the facts in regard to her name presented to the New-York papers, with a view of ascertaing her whereabouts. Later in the afternoon she was found here, having been across the river during the day, and conversation with her showed pretty conclusively that the woman knew nothing of what she was talking about. She lives some four or five miles out in the country, not in Brooklyn at all. The poor creature is doubtless partially deranged.

The Coroner and Sheriff were out on an exploration in the afternoon, but they discovered nothing.

A man who visited the place where the body was found, discovered a cameo ear-ring, which was brought to the Coroner. It was an elegant ring, differing somewhat in style from the breastpin, but nevertheless intended for a part of the set.

A trunk has been found in Marlboro', having been thrown over a fence by the road-side. We cannot, however, learn anything about it that would seem in any way to connect it with the tragedy.

The sum and substance of the whole matter is, in brief, that there is no clue whatever to the perpetrators of the murder, or who the murdered girl is—and no direction which would seem to afford any hope in an investigation. The most profound mystery involves the whole affair.

NEW PAPERS.—A Jewish newspaper has been started in San Francisco, under the title of the *Weekly Gleaner; or, A Voice to Israel.* The Hebrew character heading a number of its advertisements, gives the paper a curious appearance. Mrs. SARAH E. UNDERHILL has started the *Ladies' Weekly Tribune* at Indianapolis—a saucy, independent little sheet. A new daily, the *American*, is under way in Cincinnati, in the Know-Nothing interest.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY, May 7.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 573, 144, 594, 411, 482, 528, 256, 594, 549, 249, 255, 41, 557, 634, 635, 636, 637, 640, 644, 645, 646, 647, 650, 655, 656, 660, 579, 661, 664, 665, 667, 668, 670, 672, 676, 677, 678, 684, 685, 686, 689, 690, 592, 406, 450.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 666, 680, 696 to 703, 705, 106, 707, 709, 710.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 10, 11, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—MAY 6.

Before Judge Nelson.

Judge NELSON this morning rendered his decision in the matter of the attachment against Mr. Sturges, the engineer of the steamboat *Metropolis*, for violating the injunction issued by the Court in the case of Sickles vs. Borden, and directed Sturges to pay a fine of $100 for the expenses of the proceedings on the contempt, and stand committed until it be paid.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Henry W. Smith vs. Susan A. Smith.—Divorce granted.

Edward Hickey vs. The Mayor et al.—Referred to John H. Develin, Esq.

William S. King vs. Robert Hogan.—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer.

John Disturnell vs. William C. Bryant et al.—Motion for an order directing plaintiff to file security for costs. Granted.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—MAY 6.

Before Hon. Judge Russell.

At the opening of the Court this morning the clerk proceeded to call the Grand Jury panel. The following gentlemen were selected for the term:

JAMES B. NICHOLSON, Foreman.

Lewis E. Bridge,	William Banta,	Edwin P. Christy,
Alfred Colvill,	J. C. Chamberlain,	Wm. Evendell,
F. A. Duyckinck,	James Kelly, Jr.,	Wilson G. Hunt,
John H. Lyell,	Howell Hoppock,	John Lighthall,
Wm. B. Merritt,	Daniel Ransom,	Rich. A. Reading,
H. G. Stebbins,	O. H. A. Townsend	Jas. S. Aspinwall.

Judge RUSSELL then charged the Jury.

After calling their attention, as usual, to the statute against usury, the law relating to extortion, the lottery law, the election law and the act to suppress intemperance and regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors, the Judge instructed them as to their powers and duties, advised them to hear witnesses as soon as possible, and so obviate the complaints which are continually made against the detention of witnesses, who are generally poor men. "It has been said that crime is fearfully on the increase in this City," said he, "and it would not be surprising if such was the fact, when you take into consideration the vast extent of the City, the annual increase of foreign population, and the limited number of patrolmen employed to guard and protect this great commercial emporium. The entire police force amounts to twelve hundred and two men, of which six hundred and seventy-six do patrol duty—a number entirely inadequate to perform the duty required of them. In the city of London, which is nearly five times larger than New-York, they have eight thousand policemen, and the increase of crime annually is greater in proportion than it is in this City. But I am pleased to say, gentlemen, that crime has not increased in this City during the last year. With the assistance of our worthy Clerk, I am enabled to lay before you, from the records of this Court, an accurate statement of the number of cases brought in and disposed of from the year 1855 to 1856, and from 1856 to 1857, and I find that up to January, 1856, there were 997 indictments found by the Grand Jury—149 complaints dismissed; 165 persons sent to the State Prison; 1,453 sent to the Penitentiary; 226 sent to the City Prison, and 79 to the House of Refuge; and from 1856 to January, 1857, there were 986 indictments found—105 complaints dismissed; 216 sent to the State Prison; 1,487 sent to the Penitentiary; 115 sent to the City Prison, and 56 sent to the House of Refuge.

"You will readily perceive, gentlemen, from this statement that crime is on the decrease, and that the police force is not as inefficient as they have been represented, but are as a class of men, of intelligence and good conduct, and are faithful, prompt and energetic in the discharge of their public duty.

"In all cases of a legal or important character that may arise, you can consult with the District-Attorney, who is the law officer of the Court.

"The law makes it a misdemeanor for any of you to disclose the fact of an indictment having been found against a party who is not in custody or bound over to answer.

"You can select one of your number to act as Secretary to keep minutes of your proceedings.

"You will now retire, gentlemen, and assume the duty imposed on you by law."

Michael Hennessy and Henry Brown were convicted of grand larceny in stealing $60 worth of India-rubber shoes from the bark *Rhine*, on the 9th of March last. Hennessy was sentenced to the State Prison for 2 years and 2 months, and Brown for 2 years. The families of the prisoners were in Court, and when the sentence was pronounced they all cried together. The officers led off the prisoners before they could take a parting kiss from their little ones, and the wives and children were hurriedly removed from Court. A scene so affecting is seldom witnessed in a Court of Justice.

John Alexander, a boy, who has been before the Courts before, pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary. He was remanded till Saturday.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS—MAY 6.

Before Judge Morris and Justices Hanson and Schoonmaker.

In the case of Michael McGuire, indicted for burglary in the second degree, the indictment was quashed, the property stolen belonging to another party than the one alleged.

Richard Johnson, convicted of petit larceny, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

John Powers, convicted of burglary, third degree, was sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment in the State Prison.

Edward Reynolds, convicted of petit larceny. Sentence suspended.

John Summers, convicted of burglary, second degree, was sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment.

George Lewis, for the same, got a ticket for 5 years.

Circuit Court Calendar, Brooklyn, for this day: Nos. 159, 161, 166, 236, 257½, 260, 262, 266, 267, 291, 292 of the March calendar; also, causes 1 to 20 of the April Calendar.

Brooklyn City Court Calendar for this day: Nos. 27, 28, 33, 34, 42, 43, 46, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 60, 61.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857,
AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.

SMITH & LOUNSBERY, NO. 456 BROADWAY, near Grand-st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until further notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO. have now ready a very *large assortment of Summer Clothing* for boys that are fitting out for school. The variety and style of their stock, which has been unequalled in years past, is now better than ever. Parents who have never examined our goods, will do well to do so before making their purchases. ALFRED MUNROE & CO.
No. 441 Broadway, between Canal and Grand-sts.

THE HAT AMONG HATS—THE HAT HAS much to do in conferring dignity and elegance, for *nothing so much disfigures the personal appearance of a gentleman* as a clumsy, ill-shaped hat. ESPENSCHEID invites attention to his model of an exquisitely proportioned fabric, which will be fitted to the head so as to impart an air of elegance and grace in all instances, and *costs but $3 50. N. ESPENSCHEID, No. 11 Nassau-st.*

EXQUISITELY BEAUTIFUL
Are the Medallion Velvet Carpets imported
by HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.
Splendid yard-wide Velvets and Tapestry Brussels,
at marvelously low prices.

A LOW PRICE! AND QUICK SALE!
Beautiful
Ingrain Carpets from 3s. to 5s. per yard.
Oil-Cloths from 3s. 6d. to 5s.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

LOOKING-GLASSES, PICTURE-FRAMES,
ENGRAVINGS, ART MATERIALS, &c.,
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. BELOW THE CUSTOMARY PRICES. See advertisement under Dry-Goods.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 BROADWAY.

BROOKLYN.
Take notice of OVINGTON BROTHERS' advertisement in Dry Goods column.
Nos. 218 and 220 Fulton-st.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.

The subscribers, grateful for past favors and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depot by opening an extensive ware and salesroom on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults, Hall's patent powder-proof locks for Banks or store doors, Jones' patent permutation Bank lock, and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key. S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

SPRING, 1857.

Our new SPRING STYLES OF CLOTHING are now exposed and ready for sale—embracing large and beautiful assortments of SPRING OVERCOATS, RAGLANS, English and French BUSINESS COATS, DRESS and FROCK COATS, &c. Also, very choice and confined styles of CASSIMERE PANTALOONS, FANCY and PLAIN VESTS. Our CUSTOM ROOM is stocked with our LATE IMPORTATIONS OF NEW GOODS, many of which can be found nowhere else. This department, headed by Mr. LYMAN DERBY, is in a position to offer great attractions in the way of stylish garments and goods. Prompt attention given to all orders.
D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, cor. of Warren-st.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes and patent Powder-proof Defiance Locks and Cross Bars. Depot No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

SEWING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette*, a beautiful pictorial paper, contains full and reliable information about sewing machines, and answers all questions that can be asked on the subject. All who read this paper will learn how to purchase a sewing machine with which $1,000 a year, clear profit, can be made, and will be protected from being imposed upon by any of the humbug machines now before the public. I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette* will be sent, gratis, to all who apply, by letter or otherwise.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

GEO. F. PETERSON,
of the late firm of PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
will continue in the Carpet business, in the firm of
E. A. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 70 Canal-st.
We would invite the attention of our friends and the public to our rich Brussels Carpeting, 8s. to 10s. per yard.
Rich Velvet Carpeting, 12s. to 15s. per yard.
And all the latest patterns of John Crossly & Sons.
Oil-cloths of every description at the lowest cash prices.

CARPETINGS.
A very large assortment of the latest styles
Now offered
At extremely low prices.
No. 98 Bowery, between Grand and Hester sts.
ARTHUR DONNELLY'S.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFES
HAVE NEVER FAILED.
Their powder-proof lock has never been picked.
9,700 of the same now in use.
For sale at NO. 40 MURRAY-ST.

ANIMATED, EXCITING, GAY.
About the busiest place in town is the store of Messrs. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway. The great bargains that these gentlemen are offering in China, glass, gas fixtures and silver-plated ware, has created a complete *furore* with lady housekeepers. Go in at about 3 P. M. if you would witness an animated scene. N. B.—Read their advertisement in the dry-goods column of this paper.

TRUE ECONOMY
Should commence at your household; if it don't you'll never practice it elsewhere. To this end we advise you to buy China, glass, gas fixtures, and silver-plated ware of Messrs. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway. You can positively save at least thirty per cent. We have tried it and know the fact. Read Messrs. D. & Co.'s advertisement in the dry goods column of this paper.

THE PATENT ICE PITCHERS.
Warranted to keep ice fourteen hours with the Thermometer at 100 in the shade; silver-plated, very handsome, an ornament to any parlor or dining room. For sale at twenty per cent. below the market rate by
W. J. F. DAILEY, & CO.
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

OLD DR. BONE'S BITTERS AND PILLS—GREAT PURIFYING REMEDY.—If you have liver complaints, or dyspepsia, jaundice, or bilious sour stomach, or food not digested properly, use OLD DR. BONE'S BITTERS AND PILLS. For diseases of the heart, lungs, bronchial tubes, this medicine has no equal, been used, and in every instance speaks for itself. Weakness, female weakness, &c. we challenge the world. OLD DR. BONE'S BITTERS AND PILLS never failed in one instance of curing impurities of the blood, king's evil, salt rheum, erysipelas, fever sores, &c. Principal Depot No. 284 Grand-st., three blocks east of Bowery, wholesale and retail; also, C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn, and all druggists. Dr. BONE treats all diseases at his office, No 284 Grand-st.

WAKEFIELD.—THE MEMBERS OF INDUSTRIAL Home Association, No. 2, who have not paid in full for their lots, are hereby notified that all lots not paid for on or before the 14th of May, will be sold at auction at No. 168 Bowery, on the evening of that day, at 8 o'clock. The Purchasing Trustee will be at No. 168 Bowery on each THURSDAY EVENING, from 7 to 9 o'clock, until that time, to dispose of surplus property, and receive money.
CORNS. A. COOPER, Purchasing Trustee.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW-SHADES AT WHOLESALE.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st., have a full and choice stock of Brocatels, Satin De Laines, Worsted Damasks, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices, Gimps, &c., which are offered at the lowest prices. WINDOW SHADES.—Our stock of Window Shades is the largest in New York, and our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to offer those goods less than other houses. We invite the attention of close buyers.

CARPETING.—ROYAL VELVET, 10s. TO 12s. Tapestry Brussels, 7s. 6d. to 9s.; Tapestry Ingrain 6s. to 6s. 6d.; oil cloths, 8 yards wide, for rooms or halls, from 3s. to 10s. the yard. Also, 1,000 pieces Common Ingrain Carpeting from auction, from 2s. to 2s. 6d. the yard; Gold Window Shades, Canton Matting, &c.
J. HYATT, No. 210 Bowery,
Opposite Rivington-st.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office, of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, have removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder-braces, Silk Elastic Stockings, and every variety of bandages, of most approved patterns, skillfully applied. Private application rooms for ladies. A competent female in attendance.

WINDOW SHADES, PAPER HANGINGS, DECORATIONS, Lace and Muslin Curtain, Brocatels, Satin, Delaines, Bands and Pins, Cornices, Curtain Materials and Upholstery Goods furnished for steamboats, hotels and dwellings, at wholesale prices, defying competition.
W. G. JENKS, Nos. 456 and 458 Pearl-st.

IT IS NOT A DYE.—JEROME'S HAIR COLOR Restorer will restore gray hair to its original color, cause it to grow where it has fallen off, and is a beautiful dressing for the hair. Sold by all druggists, and Mrs. M. Hayes, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Address orders to JOS. W. HAYES, Brooklyn, N. Y.

LOVIT'S WAHPENE OFFICE REMOVED TO NO. 85 Bleecker-st., 3 doors west of Broadway. He has commenced selling the new bottle, which is larger than the old one. Price reduced to 50 cents. If any Wahpene is offered for sale with the green wrapper, after this date, it is a counterfeit article.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES ARE VERY USEFUL in all kinds of housework; protect the hands against corrosive or dyeing substances, and make them soft, smooth and white; particularly useful in gardening and care of flowers. For sale at all Rubber stores, and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—THE HORACE WATERS modern improved Pianos and Melodeons are to be found only at No. 333 Broadway. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase, for sale on monthly payments. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains.

CALCUTTA, CHINA AND MANILA GOODS, Pineapple and Silk goods, Crapes, Seersucker, Nankeens, Shawls, Fans, Crockery, Curiosities, &c., at FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway.

SEE
"COSTAR'S" RAT ADVERTISEMENT.
Depot No. 388 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

HUTTON—STUART.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 6, by Rev. John Thomson, D. D., ROBERT HUTTON to ELIZABETH STUART, all of this City.

BENSON—YOULE.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 6, by Rev. Asher Moore, Mr. W. BENSON, of Marbletown, Ulster Co., N. Y., to Miss CLARA YOULE, daughter of A. W. Youle, Esq., of this City.

Ulster County papers please copy.

BURKE—HOBSON.—In this City, on Thursday, April 30, in the Baptist Tabernacle, by Rev. Edward Lathrop, Capt. WALTER BURKE to Mrs. A. E. HOBSON, all of this City.

SLY—MAQUESTON.—At Haverstraw, N. Y., on Tuesday morning, May 5, in Trinity Church, by Rev. J. B. Gibson, EDWARD SLY, *of New-York, to* SARAH MAQUESTON, of the former place.

MOORE—ROBERTS.—In Baltimore City, on Wednesday morning, May 6, by Rev. George C. M. Roberts, M. D., *THOMAS M. MOORE, of this City, to LIZZIE S. ROBERTS*, of the former place.

DIED.

JOSEPH.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 5, suddenly, Capt. JOHN JOSEPH, aged 58 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 64 Jane-st., on Friday, May 8, at 2 o'clock P. M.

ROSE.—*In this City, on Third Day, Fifth Month, (May 5,)* at the residence of his son-in-law, Andrew J. Graham, of congestion of the heart, SAMUEL ROSE, in the 61st year *of his age.*

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sixth Day, (Friday,) at 10 *o'clock A. M., from Friends' Meeting House, corner of* Hester and Elizabeth sts., without further invitation.

STANBROUGH.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 6, GEORGE, infant son of Lewis and Caroline Stanbrough, aged 5 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice, from the residence of his parents, No. 29 Downing-st.

OSBORN.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 5, HENRY OSBORN, aged 72 years.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, 7th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his son-in-law, James J. Bevins, No. 60 West 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

SANFORD.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 5, JOHN F. A. SANFORD, Esq., of the firm of Pierre Chouteau, Jr., & Co., in the 51st year of his age.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 128 5th-av., on Friday, May 8, at 4 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

BURTIS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, May 6, suddenly, ABRAHAM BURTIS, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this day, (Thursday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 310 Bridge-st.

WILDEY.—At Rye, N. Y., on Tuesday, May 5, GEORGE WILDEY, Esq., in the 57th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at 9 o'clock A. M., on Friday next. Services to be held at the old M. E. Church, at White Plains, at 11 o'clock. Carriages will be provided to take the friends from his late residence, at Rye, to White Plains.

SCHOONMAKER.—At Bushwick, L. I., on Wednesday morning, May 6, NICHOLAS SCHOONMAKER, in the 26th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Friday, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

BURLING.—At Oyster Bay, on Tuesday, May 5, MARY, daughter of Walter Burling, in the 61st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from the Pavilion Hotel, Flushing, L. I., this (Thursday) afternoon, 7th inst., at 3 o'clock.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—Brother soldiers: You are called again to pay the last tribute of respect to our deceased brother HENRY OSBORN, aged 72 years, in citizens' dress, with the usual badge of mourning. The funeral will take place this (Thursday) afternoon, May 7, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his son-in-law, James J. Bevins, No. 60 West 35th-st. Punctual attendance on this occasion. By order. H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

WINDOW SHADES.
LACE CURTAINS,
CORNICES.
DAMASKS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
MICHEL, ELTING & MASON,
No. 345 Broadway, New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER,
Auctioneer,
Has removed to No. 35 Wall-st.

DO NOT WASTE YOUR HEALTH AND money in purchasing worthless nostrums, when there is medicine which will perform all it promises. The Oxygenated Bitters will cure any complaint arising from impaired digestion or debility.

LOUISE REEDER'S NEW WORK.
A
HISTORY OF MY LIFE,
BY
LOUISE REEDER.
With a portrait of the authoress, executed on steel by one of the first artists in this country, complete in one large volume, bound in cloth. Price $1 25; or in two volumes, paper cover. Price $1.
Booksellers, news agents, and all others, will please send in their orders at once, as the book will be published and for sale on Monday next, May 11.
Copies will be sent per mail, to any one, free of postage on receipt of the price. Address all orders to the Publisher,
T. B. PETERSON,
No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

NO CHINA! NO GLASS!!
BUT
GAS FIXTURES!!!
Our present stock of CHANDELIERS, PENDANTS, BRACKETS, &c., consists of the newest, most elaborate, and best designs got up in this country. Our whole time, attention and talents are paid exclusively to the selecting and manufacturing of the above goods, which we are enabled to sell, not at 50 per cent below cost, nor at cost, but, mark this! AT A TRIFLING ADVANCE FROM COST.
COLT & WHITTELSEY,
No. 5[illegible] Broadway, corner of [illegible]-st.
N. B.—Our Fixtures we lengthen, put up, and furnish any pattern of plain or Cut glass Globes,
WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

LOW'S BROWN WINDSOR SOAP.
CAUTION TO DEALERS.
AS THE PROPRIETORS ARE IN POSSESSION of the names of houses selling a counterfeit of the above being a close imitation of their label, with the signature of Robt. Low & Son, but a very inferior soap, having no qualities either for washing or perfume like the genuine, they are proceeding with actions, through their Attorney, against every house so offending.
LOW'S SOAPS can be obtained, genuine, of
FRANCIS TOMES & SONS,
No. 6 Maiden-lane.

THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.
THIS WEEK.
EXTRAORDINARY NUMBER. NO. 37. VOL. XII.
Great Picture of the Great Trial!
Indictments for the Murder of Dr. Harvy Burdell!
Eckel! Mrs. Cunningham! Snodgrass!
Emma Augusta and Helen Cunningham! Hannah Conlan!
Review of the Testimony Already Given!
Opening Scenes in the Court!
Foul Murder and Abortion at Newburg!
Double Murder and Arrest at McKeesport, Penn.!
Wife Murder at Malden, Mass.!
A WEEK OF MURDERS!
Crimes Brutal and Monstrous!
Dodger's continued Exposition of Thieves!
Police Cases of Magnitude!
What shall Society do with criminals?
Correspondence from all parts of the world!
Subscription, $2 per annum, $1 for six months. Address R. A. SEYMOUR, Editor and Proprietor of the *National Police Gazette*, New-York City.

WIGS! HAIR-DYE!! WIGS!!!
BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his famous Dye. Sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

REV. J. B. WALKER'S NEW BOOK
AGAINST PARKERISM.
PHILOSOPHY OF SKEPTICISM AND ULTRAISM,
Wherein the Opinions of the Rev. Theodore Parker and other writers are shown to be inconsistent with sound Reason and the Christian Religion.
By JAMES B. WALKER,
Author of "The Philosophy of the Plan of Salvation," &c.
CONTENTS:
The Nonsense of Theodore Parker's Theological Philosophy.
Variations and Incongruities in the Theological Opinions of Mr. Parker and other Transcendentalists.
Misstatements of Orthodox Opinions.
The Personality of God.
The Tri-unity of the Divine Mind.
Human Depravity.
At-one-ment; or, Reconciliation with God.
Future Retribution.
Rational Exposition of Probation and Retribution.
Refutation of Common Fallacies on the Subject of Future Retribution.
Reformers and their Relation to Christianity.
A Discrimination between the good and Evil in Modern Reformers.
Written Revelation a Necessity in order to the Moral Development and Moral Progress of Mankind.
Revelation the Motive-power in Human Progress.
One neat 12mo. vol. Price, $1.
DERBY & JACKSON, Publishers,
No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

DR. FEUCHTWANGER'S NEW FLAVORINGS for every liquor, to be produced at a moment's notice.
One gallon to fifty gallons of SPIRITS, COGNAC BRANDY, HOLLAND AND ENGLISH GIN, JAMAICA and ST. CROIX RUM, BOURBON and MONONGAHELA, IRISH and SCOTCH WHISKY, APPLE, PEACH, CHERRY, and RASPBERRY BRANDY, best and cheapest imported COGNAC OIL.
For sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER,
No. 143 Maiden-lane.

CANADA STRAW HATS. BY THE BALE.
PALM-LEAF HATS, BY THE CASE.
With a large and complete assortment of
STRAW GOODS,
Among which are many new and desirable styles, not to be found elsewhere.
GEO. W. & JEHIAL READ,
No. 100 Chambers-st.

DYSPEPSIA KILLS BY INCHES!—THE great regulator, CHICHESTER'S DYSPEPSIA SPECIFIC, cures, without purging, the worst forms of Liver and Kidney complaints—one or two drops at a dose destroys the flatulence of the stomach. Fifty cents per bottle by all druggists. BARNES & PARK, No 304 Broadway, and G. P. CHASE, No. 165 Chambers-st, New-York, agents.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—The Annual Meeting of the Academicians will be held at the Council Rooms, No. 58 East 13th-st., at 7 o'clock on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 13.
By order of the Council,
T. ADDISON RICHARDS,
Corresponding Secretary N. A.

SCARLET FEVER OR ANY OTHER INFECTIOUS disease cannot be communicated if a few spoonfuls of J. R. STAFFORD'S Olive Tar is kept in the room or lower hall in a saucer over heated water. The odor evolved from the Olive Tar is highly agreeable and aromatic.

JUST RECEIVED—AT IRVINE'S NEW MILLINERY establishment, No 391 Canal-st., two doors from Thompson-st., a magnificent assortment of plain and fancy Neapolitan Hats, straw flats, &c., completing the most extensive assortment for the season, such as ladies can rarely find in this City. Please examine.

BOYNTON'S SELF-CLEANING FURNACE—The most successful and safe heater in the market, for sale by COX, RICHARDSON & BOYNTON, No. 2[illegible] Broadway.

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR IS APPLIED and inhaled to cure disease. Sold at 50 cents *a bottle at the office of the Stafford Olive Tar Company*, No. 16 State-st., east side of Battery, and by all druggists.

MUMPS.—THIS DANGEROUS DISEASE IS AT once mitigated and speedily cured by the application of J. R. STAFFORD'S Olive Tar.

MEDICINE WITHOUT PAY.—I WILL PRESENT one box of my Magnetic Salve to any respectable patient who will call for it. For Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Old Ulcers and Burns, unsurpassed. S. B. SMITH, Electro Magnetist, No. 77 Canal-st., between Broadway *and Church st.*

CROUP COUGH IS ALMOST IMMEDIATELY *cured by the application of J. R. STAFFORD'S* Olive Tar, which is the only fluid that contains Electro-Magnetism.

RHEUMATIC PAINS ARE AT ONCE EXPELLED by the application of J. R. STAFFORD'S Olive Tar, which imparts vitality to the system, restoring it to health.

QUINSY SORE THROAT.—THE TIMELY application of J. R. STAFFORD'S Olive Tar is a certain preventive and cure, because it imparts magnetism, which restores vitality.

NEURALGIC PAINS CEASE WHEN J. R. STAFFORD'S Olive Tar is applied, because it imparts Electro-Magnetism, which increases vitality.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Roanoke, for Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond—James Le Tort, W. A. Womble, M. Hess, N. Archer, Henry Wolfe, Mrs. B. Davis, J. M. Ainslie, R. Soyton, W. M. Kelly, Thomas Branch, N. L. Prescod, Miss V. H. W. Banks, E. B. Carter, J. Fitzgibbon, A. McDonald, D. Manan, A. McGahy, R. Brady, W. Reinhart and son, J. W. Alexander, Jr., Wm. M. Fenton and lady, Miss Decker, and 19 in the steerage.

In steamship Southerner, for Charleston—Miss Hendricks, B. Hendricks, Prof. Fisher, S. C. Chaterwood, J. L. Lockwood, H. Coggill, Miss Howard, Miss M. L. Coggill, Miss A. Coggill, Wm. H. Stark, H. Isbell, L. R. Boyd, J. Macintosh, L. W. Kirsleuf, H. J. Newkirk, C. D. Delamater, W. W. Truman, M. H. Seymour, T. J. Kendrick, and 7 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Europa, from Liverpool—Admiral Coffin, Mr. Coffin, Mrs. Coffin, Miss Coffin, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Eller, Mr. and Mrs. Jell, Mrs. Prout, Miss Marsh, Miss Brown, Miss Holding, Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. Gilmour, Capt Hudson, Capt. Murray, Mr. Fairay, lady and boy, Mr. and Mrs. Evans, Miss Stammers, Miss Keene, Miss Moody, Mr. and Mrs. Brimlan, Capt. and Mrs. Dale, Mrs. Boyes, Mrs. Buddy, Mrs. Bradley, Rev. Mr. Elder, Messrs. Tilstone, Betts, Young, Evans, Sharpless, Waters, Haggerty, Walker, Patterson, Booth, Craig, Wilson, Jackson, Barnard, Hay, Jones, Chadbourn, Roberts, Eleves, Thayer, Forbush, Scalton, Gregory, Guardiola, Ritchie, Wakeman, Garbutt, Clark, Clean, Shippen, Anderson, McCulloch, Varly, Macgowan, Butcher, Dearden, Mackay, Hayball, Volia, Curry, Fitzgerald, J. Webb, Wainwright, Campbell, Vaughan, Martin, Candless, McCormick.

In steamship Hermann, from Bremen and Southampton—Henry Sand, Esq., Capt. Edward Wheeler, Capt. F. McGilvery, A. Walsh, W. Dressl, lady, child and servant, C. Weisch and lady, V. Van Dorn, W. R. Baker, J. Darry, M. Lepsley, C. Serville, V. de la Chapelle, Miss P. Delbanco, Misses Stern and Doppenhausen, M. Prefourt and servant, Henry Simon, Miss C. Bencken, J. Klincke, lady, child and infant, D. Rathjen, E. Fischer, Miss B. Gunser, F. Pope, G. Schmidt, A. Grimm, Mrs. E. Weicker and child, Miss A. Lulbers, J. Meyer, lady, child and infant, C. Scharroth, A. Freyberg, C. Becker, Mrs. Groben and infant, H. Schultze and lady, Mr. Allagood, lady and 2 children, Mrs. Buck, Mr. Reimers, lady and child, Miss Seeomp, Mr. A. Weinland, Miss E. Sekaper, Miss J. Potter, J. Larouche, Mr. Latour, Mr. Jarrie, J. Messrs. Breisacher and Haas, G. G. Head, Mrs. J. Bix[illegible]cox and infant, H. Stein, J. McDonald, E. Lateinan—total, 78.

In bark Maria Morton, from Savannah—Miss Sherrod, Alvord, Mrs. Nulcaira.

In schr. Amelia, from Nassau, N. P.—John Collins, Capt. Wilson.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises...... 4 58 | Sun sets...... 7 01 | Moon sets... 8 58

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook... 8 21 | Gov. Island, 9 01 | Hell Gate, 9 48

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK........WEDNESDAY, May 6.

Cleared.

Steamships Roanoke, Skinner, Richmond and Norfolk, Ludlam & Pleasants; Southerner, Murray, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Hermann, (Brem.) Gerken, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.

Ships Queen of the West, Healey, Quebec, Grinnell & Warren; Orient, Hill, Liverpool, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Clarissa Bird, Bird, Quebec, J. W. Elwell & Co.

Barks Elbe, Winzer, Hamburg, E. Buch & Kunhardt; E. Glovrich, (Aust.) Harvick, Bristol, Daniel & Co.; [illegible]anna, Gallison, Savannah, Peck & Church; [illegible] Byler, Patanagoochee, J. W. Elwell & Co.; [illegible] Waugh, Trinidad, G. S. Stephenson; John Griffin, [illegible], Savannah, R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Macon, Hendrickson, Savannah, Dunham & Co.; C. H. Frost, Silliman, Aspinwall, McCready, Mott & Co.; [illegible] Celestina, Savarese, Leghorn and Naples, [illegible] & Devlin; M. E. Jones, Jones, St. Kitts, Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schooners Justina, Smith, Port-au-Platt, [illegible] Duncan; Charm, Whelden, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand; E. Raikes, Dyer, Boston, Foster & Nickerson; Wave, Leighton, Georgetown, Thompson & Hunter; W. L. Griffin, Ruland, St. Kitts, J. W. Hubbard; Velma, Trevett, Philadelphia, C. & E. J. Peters; Rebecca, Woglom, Glen Point, J. Hunter & Co.; J. S. Bowman, Wooster, Laguayra, Brett, Son & Co.; Minders, Sargent, Elizabethport, C. & E. J. Peters; Ostrich, Balsache, Antigua, [illegible] & Ironsides; Hamor, Hopkins, Elizabethport, R. P. Buck & Co.; New-York, Goodsell, Boston, Dayton & Sprague; Spencer D. Mapes, Wilmington, McCready, Mott & Co.; Swan, Dill, Baltimore, Phelps, Dodge & Co.; G. Washington, Camp, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; North Carolina, McGuire, Baltimore, master.

Propellers Thomas Swan, Willetts, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell; T. Sparks, Green, Philadelphia; Bristol, Allen, Philadelphia.

Arrived.

Steamship Hermann, Higgins, Bremen and Southampton April 22, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Sand. Made the Southern passage; saw no ice.

Ship Columbia, Hutchinson, Liverpool April 4, with mdse. and 422 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co.

Bark Grace and Ellen, (Br.) Hanan, Malaga and Gibraltar March 16, with wine, fruit, &c., to Galway, Casado & Teller.

Bark William, (of Fall River,) Barrett, Gibara, Cuba, April 19, with sugar to C. & E. J. Peters.

Bark Gem of the Sea, Miller, Salinas, P. R., April 22, with sugar to Galway, Casado & Teller. Had a great deal of calm weather. April 25, at 7:30 A. M., Andrew Koopman, chief mate, while setting up the maintopgallant backstays, fell overboard and was lost. He was a native of Denmark, about 35 years of age, and has a brother residing in this City.

Bark Maria Morton, Bulkley, Savannah 3½ ds., with cotton, &c., to Scranton & Tallman. Sld. in co. with ships Hartford, Powell, and Mechanic[illegible], Jayne, for New-York.

Brig Aurora, (of Rockland,) Munroe, Cardenas April 2[illegible], with sugar to Mora & Nephew.

Brig Mercy S. Cousens, (of Boston,) Post, Cardenas April 26, with molasses, &c., to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Forrester, (of Bath,) Lloyd, Cardenas April 26, with sugar, &c., to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Brig Atalaya, Lambert, Nuevitas 17 ds., with sugar, &c., to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Croton, (of Bristol, R. I.,) Blye, Port-au-Prince April 27, with coffee, &c., to O. L. & A. Ferris.

Brig Kineo, (of Bluehill,) Conary, Laguayra 19 ds., with hides and horns to F. Probst & Co.

Brig Daniel Webster, (of Islesboro,) Williams, Lanzarote, Canary Islands, 40 ds., with barilla, &c., to W. W. De Forrest & Co.—vessel to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig L. P. Snow, (of Orrington,) Pierce, Cardenas 28th ult., with molasses to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Brig Amanda Jane, (of Newport,) Barr, Sagua la Grande April 27, with sugar to Metcalf & Duncan. Sld. in co. with Br. brig St. Agnes, for Philadelphia, and schr. H. S. Lanfair, for New-York.

Brig Whitaker, (of Goldsboro,) Terry, Ponce, P. R., April 18, with sugar to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Elaira, Stevens, Cardenas April 26, with sugar and molasses to Mora & Nephew. 30th, lat. 33 30, in the Gulf Stream, while lying-to in a heavy gale, shipped a sea which washed overboard 14 hhds. and 8 bbls. molasses.

Brig Fannie O'Field, (of Prospect,) Lancaster, Ponce, P. R., April 22, with sugar and molasses to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Montezuma, Faulkenburg, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal to Cumberland Coal Co.

Schr. H. S. Lanfair, Morton, Sagua la Grande 8 ds., with sugar to J. B. Thompson. Sld. in co. with brig Amanda Jane, and Br. brig St. Agnes, both for New-York.

Schr. Virginia, (of Philadelphia,) Higbee, Cienfuegos April 18, with molasses to Ellis & Kavanagh—vessel to master.

Schr. Volunteer, (of Millbridge,) Brown, Humacoa, P. R., April 21, with sugar to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. R. D. Pitts, Waddey, Virginia 3 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. J. H. Burnet, Worth, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to B. Blossom & Son.

Schr. D. W. Vaughan, (of Providence, R. I.,) Gibbs, Jacksonville 7 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Adelaide, Nickerson, Boston, with fish to Woodruff & Robinson.

Schr. J. J. Sawyer, Lamson, Remedios 13 ds., with sugar, &c., to Goodhue & Co.

Schr. Sarah Bruen, Douglass, Georgetown, S. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Dollner & Potter.

Schr. Abigail, Truman, Virginia, with shingles to Benton Bros.

Schr. Only Daughter, Rogers, Darien 8 ds., with lumber to Peck & Church.

Schr. Azarian, (Br.) Ennes, Nassau, N. P., [illegible] ds., with salt, &c., to J. H. Ennes.

Schr. Magnolia, (of Bucksport,) Perry, Cienfuegos 13 ds., with sugar, &c., to master.

Schr. Ben Franklin, Brown, Cherryfield [illegible] ds., with lumber to Smith & Boynton.

Schr. George Millard, (of Orleans,) Snow, Porto Cabello April 15, with hides, coffee, &c., to C. Stolson & Co.

Schr. Jefferson, Darrington, Jamaica [illegible] ds., with sugar, rum, &c., to A. H. Solomon.

Schr. Northern Light, Lake, Smithville, N. C., 4 ds., with rosin to J. Smith.

Schr. Pero, Thomas, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Wave, Edwards, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Radiant, Endicott, Baltimore 3 ds., with coal.

Schr. Enterprise, Turner, Elizabethport for Providence.

Schr. Upshur, Wishard, Virginia, with oysters.

Schr. R. W. Benton, Taylor, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. J. Van Zandt, Furbell, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Arcola, Corson, Virginia, with oysters.

Schr. Amanda, Ellis, Jones, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. John Tilton, Soper, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Bella, Post, Virginia 3 ds., with oysters.

Propeller Delaware, Copes, Philadelphia 30 hours, with mdse. to F. Perkins.

Propeller Ann Eliza, Robinson, Philadelphia.

Propeller Bristol, Allen, Philadelphia.

Propeller Curlew, Williams, Providence.

Propeller J. N. Harris, Smith, New-London.

WIND—During the day, W.

Sailed.

Steamships Southerner, Murray, Charleston; Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk. Ship Tonica, and others.

Memoranda.

SHORT PASSAGE FROM SHANGHAE TO LONDON.—The *ship Swallow, (of New-York,) Capt.* Tucker, which sailed from Shanghae Jan. [illegible], and passed Java Head Feb. 5, is reported to have arrived at Gravesend, below London, on *the 19th ult. This would give her* [illegible] *days from Shanghae* and [illegible] from Java Head, and is no doubt the shortest run ever made between the two ports, if the fact of her arrival *be proved. She was reported to be at Gravesend 19th*, but had not "entered inward" at London on the 17th. The Swallow was built by Mr. Robert E. Jackson, and her model is that of a first-class clipper.

QUICK PASSAGE.—The ship Haidee, Manton, sailed from New-York for Oporto March 10; passed the Western Islands the 11th day out, and arrived off Oporto 30th, in 17 days and 12 hours, experiencing two days' calm, and three days' head winds on the passage.

ST. GEORGES, (Bermuda,) April [illegible].—*The bark Almeida* has discharged her cargo, and is about ready to heave down for examination. The leak has been traced to the stern post, near joint to keel; damage to cargo trifling.

The bark Le Coq has completed repairs to top and deck.

The ship Arabella, Dodge, from Apalachicola for Liverpool, cotton loaded, was struck by lightning on the 12th inst., and set on fire; finding it impossible to save her, she was abandoned.

The brig Isabella Reed, Smith, from St. Johns, P. R., *for New-York*, experienced heavy weather, sprung a leak, and was obliged to stave deck load of molasses to relieve the vessel.

Foreign Shipping Intelligence.

[PER EUROPA.]

Arrived from New-York—April 7, Emigrant, at Cadiz; 20th, Graham's Polly, at Antwerp; Theresa, at Bremen; John H. Elliott, at Antwerp; 21st, Empire State, at Liverpool; 24th, Underwriter, at do.

Arrived from Boston—April 21, Emma, at Bordeaux.

Arrived from Baltimore—April 20, Johannes, at Bremen; Leila Helvet, at Bremen; 23d, Annapolis, at Liverpool; 22d, Norval, at Belfast; 21st, Telegraph, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Charleston—April 22, Moultrie, at Havre; 21st, Caroline, at Liverpool; 24th, Lalla Rookh, at do.; 21st, Socrates, at Copenhagen; F. H. Richmond and Seymour, at Bremen.

Arrived from Savannah—April 21, Clio, at Cardiff; 23d, Carthage, at Bristol; 21st, Favorite, at Fleetwood.

Arrived from New-Orleans—April 6, Saladin, at Barcelona; 13th, Thos. Allibone, at Liverpool; 20th, Athena, at Bremen; 24th, W. Bosers, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Mobile—April 19, Gulf Stream, at Hamburg; 20th, Oregon, at Liverpool.

Sailed for New-York—April 19, Copernicus, fm. Bremerhaven; 20th, Maine, from Hamburg; A. T. Leghavian, from Havre; 21st, Washington, from Cardiff; [illegible], from Flushing; 23d, Dreadnought, from Liverpool.

Sailed for City Point—April 21, Henry Buck, from Cardiff.

Sailed for New-Orleans—April 18, New-Orleans, from Bremerhaven; 22d, Warbler, from Liverpool.

Spoken, &c.

April 12, lat. 44 12, lon. 17 42, was passed ship Flora, of New-York, stg. S. W.

April 22, lat. 32 42, lon. 68 40, schr. Mary Cleaveland, (of Manchester,) from Boston for Cape Haytl.

April 28, lat. 28 58, lon. 73 30, ship Marathon, of and from New-Orleans for Boston.

May 4, at 2 P. M., lat. 40 30, lon. [illegible], was passed steamship City of Washington, [illegible].

April 30, lat. [illegible], from Machias for Havana, [illegible].

May 1, off Georges, [illegible], from Port Royal for Quebec.

May 3, lat. [illegible], brig W. S. Lindsay, of New-York, from New-Orleans.

Foreign Ports.

At Port-au-Prince, April 23, barks Clara Windsor, McEwen, for New-York, disg.; Ariel, Cheeseman, for do. in 6 ds.; brig China, Chiton, (the captain dead,) for Boston, loading.

At Laguayra, April 24, schr. Julia, (of South Thomaston,) detained; captain and mate in prison.

Kingston, Jam.—March 29, sld., schr. Eugenia, for the Spanish Main. The schr. Georgiana has just arrived, and will sail for New York about April 10.

At Guanaca, April 23, schr. Alice Howe, for New-York in 4 days.

DRY GOODS.

FRENCH EMBROIDERED SETS, COIFFURES, BARBES, &c. Received per steamer Arabia, [illegible] sets at $1, worth $2. French Embroidered Jaconet do. at $1 and $2, worth $4. Black Thread and French Lace Coiffures, all sizes. Black Thread and French Lace Barbes, in every pattern. BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

LACE MANTILLAS, LACE POINTS. Lace Square Shawls, Lace Basques, With single flounces, in great variety, With double flounces, very recherche, And without flounces, but very elegant, At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

SILK MANTILLAS, AND TRAVELING WRAPPERS, In every variety of form and style of finish, And at prices that cannot fail To satisfy the most economical. At BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—ELY, BOWEN & McCONNELL have removed from No. 126 Broadway to the new marble store, No. 334 BROADWAY, Where they are prepared to show their customers a good assortment of fancy and staple Dry Goods, together with a large and complete stock of Hosiery and Yankee Notions. ELY, BOWEN & McCONNELL, May 6, 1857. No. 334 Broadway.

LACE AND MUSLIN DRAPERY, By the yard or in sets. A large assortment on hand, At remarkably low prices. BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

BAREGE ROBES $4 50, FROM AUCTION. Rich Barege and Grenadine Robes, Newest Paris Designs, At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

RICH SILK ROBES WITH SIDE BANDS. Another invoice of these beautiful Robes Will be opened, This Morning, By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

L. H. MOORE & CO., No. 129 BROADWAY, Corner of Cedar st., New-York, Are now constantly receiving additions to THEIR SPRING ASSORTMENT OF FANCY SILKS AND MILLINERY GOODS, which are offered at VERY LOW PRICES TO CASH BUYERS, and are selling freely. Our stock consists of RIBBONS in every variety and color for Bonnets, Caps and Trimmings. BLACK VELVET RIBBONS, in all widths, COLORED SILKS, SATINS, MARCELLINES, FLORENCES, SILK TISSUES, BAREGES, Black and colored SILK TRIMMINGS, LACES, JOINED BLONDS, ILLUSIONS, STIFF NETS, Black English CRAPES, colored French CRAPES, Black MODES, Black FILLET MITTS and GLOVES, EMBROIDERIES, BANDS, COLLARS, SLEEVES, &c. CURTAIN DRAPERIES, IN LACE AND MUSLIN. STRAW GOODS! Embracing all the varieties of Tuscan, Lace, Florence, Braid, Pedal, Rutland and Split Straw BONNETS AND HATS, Straw and Fancy TRIMMINGS. A complete assortment of FRENCH CORSETS. We invite the attention of all our old and tried customers, and all others visiting our City, to an examination OF OUR GOODS AND PRICES.

SOLOMON & HART, No. 243 Broadway, opposite the Park, ARE NOW RECEIVING FROM FRANCE DECORATIVE PAPERS, of New and Rich Designs, in Panel, Gold, Satin, Velvet, and Wood Imitations, with Borders, &c., to correspond. ALSO, CHAMBER AND OTHER PAPERS, IN EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE AND PATTERN. THEIR STOCK OF WINDOW SHADES, Of their own Manufacture, UPHOLSTERY GOODS, CURTAIN MATERIALS, AND FURNITURE COVERINGS, Of this year's importation, is full and complete, comprising a large assortment of Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices and Trimmings, together with DELAINES, BROCATELS, PLUSHES and all the different styles of [illegible] and CURTAIN MATERIALS in use—all [illegible] and retail prices.

[illegible] FURNISHING GOODS. [illegible] received from Paris and London, [illegible] GENIN'S BAZAAR, comprising Cravats, Ties, Scarfs, Stocks, Dressing Robes, Shirts, Collars, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, and every minor article of the wardrobe necessary for the complete outfit of a gentleman. GENIN'S BAZAAR, St. Nicholas Hotel, No. 513 Broadway.

GREAT AND UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS. TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT In fine class Engravings, will be made until further notice on all CASH PURCHASES OF LOOKING-GLASSES, PICTURE-FRAMES, ENGRAVINGS, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, &c., &c., which will be sold independently of the deduction, AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES, and the privilege of selecting said deduction from an immense stock and great variety of fine Engravings GIVEN TO EACH PURCHASER. WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO., No. 353 Broadway, New-York.

BOYS' SPRING SUITS, FOR DRESS and SCHOOL, TOWN or COUNTRY WEAR. Comprising an immense variety of styles, original and imported, and suitable for all ages between four and sixteen years, now ready at GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

CHEAP SILKS. G. TAYLOR opens on this day pieces of PLAID SILKS, at 62½ and 75 cents, Worth 75 cents and $1. Also, pieces of those very desirable small Plaid Silks, in choice colors and good quality. Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., Next to the corner 14th-st.

EXTENSION SKIRTS. COVERED STEEL SPRINGS. From $2 25 to $5. Ladies' Brace and Skirt Supporters; slate, black and white Crinolines; Scotch Book Muslins, Dress Trimmings, &c. JOHN MORRISON, No. 333 Broadway.

PINEAPPLE GRENADINES. The only articles of this kind in the City. PINEAPPLE GRENADINE ROBES. 20 pieces of the above goods just received by JAMES CROPSEY, No. 481 Broadway.

PARIS PARASOLS. Plain and ornate, In great variety, as regards shape, color, material, size and lightness, and extremely reasonable in price, at GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

REMOVAL OF BUSINESS, From No. 347 Broadway, Corner of Leonard-st. To No. 707 Broadway, Near 9th-st. Business will commence on Monday, May 4.

GAS FIXTURES. CHINA AND GLASS. Toilet Sets, $1. Tea Sets, $3. Dinner Sets, 155 pieces, $25, at SILLIMAN'S, Broadway and 28th-st.

GREAT AND UNEQUALED Bargains in French China, English Iron Stone China, Cut Table Glass, Gas Fixtures, Silver-plated Ware and Table Cutlery. A White Dinner set, 154 pieces, for $16, worth $25; a White Toilet set for $1, worth $2; Cut-glass Goblets, the dozen, $1 75, worth $3; Cut-glass Decanters, the pair, $2 50, worth $4; Cut-glass Celery Vases, $1 50, worth $3; Colored Bohemian Finger Bowls, the dozen, $1 50, worth $3; Engraved Bohemian Claret Glasses, the dozen, $2 50, worth $5; 3-Light Chandeliers, for gas, $7, worth $10; 4-light ditto, $9 50, worth $14; Bedroom Folding Brackets for 75 cents, worth $1; Silver-plated Casters, with 6 Cut-glass Bottles, $4 75, worth $7 50; Silver-plated Tea Kettles for $11 worth $19; Silver-plated Tea sets, 6 pieces, for $20, worth $30; Silver-plated Table Spoons, the dozen, $5 75, worth $8 50; Silver-plated Table Forks, the dozen, $4, worth $6; Silver-plated Tea Spoons, the dozen, $1 50, worth $2 50; Decorated China Vases, for mantel ornaments, $2 50 the pair, worth $5; ditto, $6 50 the pair, worth $9; ditto, $7 50 the pair, worth $10; ditto, $10 the pair, worth $15. Cut out this list and bring it with you. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Original and old-established stand, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

BROOKLYN.—WE DESIRE TO INVITE THE attention of housekeepers in our city and in New-York to an extensive and well-chosen stock of China and glass ware to be found at our establishment. Breakfast, dinner, dessert, tea and toilet sets, both plain and elegantly ornamented, ivory-handled table cutlery, silver-plated goods, and beautiful mantel sets, &c., which we shall offer at prices lower generally than the same quality of goods can be purchased elsewhere. OVINGTON BROTHERS, Nos. 218 and 220 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

BLACK CHANTILLY POINTS, MANTILLAS, and laces, of a very superior make, and finish, and superb designs, just received by MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway.

PARIS PARASOLS, PLAIN AND ORNATE, in great variety, as regards shape, color, material, size, and lightness, and extremely reasonable in price, at GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

AT FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, NO. 653 BROADWAY.—A complete assortment of East India and China goods, wholesale and retail. Information or samples of these goods sent per mail.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND [illegible] dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-assorted playing cards, of all qualities, [illegible] Philadelphia Card Factory of SAM[illegible] & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor [illegible]

MILLINERY.

RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, SILKS, MILLINERY GOODS, &c., &c. Many novelties just opened and for sale very cheap at M. H. LICHTENSTEIN'S New Store, No. 287 Broadway, Between Walker and White sts.

GREAT BARGAINS IN RIBBONS AT THE NEW RIBBON STORE No. 124 Bowery, 2d door above Broome-st. Rich Sash and Bonnet Ribbons from auction. L. P. TIBBALS.

RICH CHENE SILKS. Fifty pieces of beautiful Chené Silks, at $1 40 and $1 50 per yard, worth $2. Just received, by JAMES CROPSEY, No. 481 Broadway.

EMPORIUM OF PARIS MILLINERY.—E. M. HUBBARD & CO., No. 7 Bond-st., respectfully invite the attention of ladies to their new rooms on first floor, where they will offer a collection of hats heretofore unequaled for elegance and style in the City.

MILLINERY—FOR SALE—AN OLD AND well-established stand, with a choice stock of millinery and fancy goods. Terms reasonable. Address Box No. 296, Middletown, Conn.

MISSES ATKINSON & MATHERS WILL open a beautiful assortment of Summer Bonnets this day, (Thursday,) May 7, 1857, at No. 382 Broadway.

STRAW GOODS.

CASH STRAW-GOODS HOUSE. Straw Bonnets, Leghorn and Flats. Men's, Youths', and Children's Hats. Shaker Hoods, Straw and Hair Tissues. French Flowers, Piquets and Buds. Offered at reduced prices for Cash. At No. 218 Broadway, Corner Pearl-st. HOMER & KETCHUM.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS. JAMES, BEEBE & CO., NO. 356 BROADWAY. Every article of COOKING APPARATUS adapted to Books and other Kitchen Ranges, Refrigerators, Meat Safes, Kitchen Tables, Wooden and Tin Ware. SILVER-PLATED GOODS, TEA-SETS, TRAYS, SPOONS, Forks and Knives, and a great variety of rich Casters, of the newest patterns, all of which are warranted to be of the best quality. Tea-Trays, Britannia Ware and Ivory Table Cutlery, Hat-Racks and Chairs to match. Folding Iron Bedsteads, of our own Make. Mattresses of the best curled hair, husk and straw. JAMES, BEEBE & CO., 356 Broadway, N.Y.

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY—WEIGHTS AND MEASURES FOR FAMILY USE.—Tea and sugar scales, with weights from ½oz. to 4 lbs.; spring balances, with four scoops, from ½oz. to 50 lbs.; measures from gill to gallon size; yard-sticks, thermometers, kitchen and dining-room clocks, for sale by STEPHEN WILLIAM SMITH, "Sign of the Golden Tea-Kettle." No. 534 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPING OUTFITS.—CALL AND get an Illustrated Catalogue, containing lists of articles which comprise the sets at $40, $75, and $150. Delivery free in any part of this or adjoining Cities. STEPHEN WILLIAM SMITH, "Sign of the Golden Tea-Kettle," No. 534 Broadway.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the [illegible] Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

PRIZE PIANO-FORTES.—G. & H. BARMORE'S improved grand diagonal, circular and overstrung base-scale Pianos, offer a large assortment at great bargains at their manufactory and warerooms, No. 348 Bleecker-st. Also, several superior second-hand Pianos, cheap.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARlor grand, and square Pianos; with Harris Brothers' Pianos at great bargains; second hand Pianos, at $25, $50, $75, $100, $125, $150. Pianos to let. Melodeons very low. T. S. BERRY, Marble Building, 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

T. GILBERT & CO.'S PIANO-FORTES.—Only Warerooms, Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner of Canal-st. A large variety of these truly superb instruments for sale on reasonable terms, and guaranteed to give satisfaction. New pianos of the above make to rent.

PIANO SALES-ROOM—TO LET, IN THE marble building No. 627 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. The loft is 50 by 100 feet, with two entrances from Broadway.

T. B. CHAMBERS' PIANO-FORTES HAS moved from his old stand in Broadway, to Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, Astor-place, corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av.

PRINTING.

ANTI-PHOTOGRAPHIC CHECKS.—GEO. F. NESBITT & CO., corner Pearl and Pine sts. though not interested in the controversy at present carried on through the newspapers, beg to say that they were the first to introduce Anti-Photographic Checks in a style precluding the possibility of duplicating by Photographic or any other process, and at a trifling advance over the cost of printing a plain check. The following certificate from the first Photograph artist in the country, is respectfully referred to: "I hereby certify that I know of no process in the Photographic, or other art, by which the Check exhibited by Messrs. George F. Nesbitt & Co., and experimented upon by me, can be copied or duplicated, and believe it to be entire security against counterfeiting." J. GURNEY, Photographic Artist. GEORGE F. NESBITT & CO., Stationers and Printers, Nos. 167 and 169 Pearl-st., corner of Pine.

$5 PER REAM FOR BILL-HEADS. $1 50 for a thousand BUSINESS-CARDS. Other Printing equally cheap, at ECKLER'S, No. 27 Fulton-st.

COAL.

COAL.—ON HAND, AND CONSTANTLY DIScharging from boats, the very superior Spring and Locust Mountain Lehigh Coals, furnace and range size; also, Black-mine and Tunnel-vein Red ash, for grates and stoves; delivered dry, clean, and free from impurity, at lowest cash prices. Yards, No. 171 Lexington-av., corner 33d-st., Nos. 117 and 119 7th-av., between 18th and 19th-sts.

LACKAWANNA COAL.—THE RETAIL PRICE of the best broken and screened coal is now reduced to $6 per ton of 2,000 pounds delivered. Apply at our yards, corner 14th-st. and 9th-av.; Hubert-st. wharf; Gouverneur-st. and Front, East River; No. 25 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, or to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., No. 39 William-st.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. (and nowhere else), until the 15th day of May next, at 12 o'clock M., for the coal and wood required for the PUBLIC SCHOOLS of this City for the ensuing Winter,—say 1,800 tons of coal, 1,800 cords of oak wood, and 300 cords of pine wood, more or less. The coal must be of the best quality of white ash, furnace and stove, clean coal, in good order, of 2,240 pounds to the ton, weighed by a person selected by the committee, and delivered in the bins at the several schoolhouses.

The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the coal, and the price for furnace size and stove size.

The wood to be of the best quality, and delivered, properly sawed, split and piled, in the school-yards, as may be designated by the proper authority. The pine wood to be best Virginia pine, not less than 3 feet 6 inches in length, and the oak wood not less than 3 feet long, and the sticks not less than 3 inches in diameter.

The proposals must state the price per cord of 128 cubic feet solid measure, for pine and for oak, and also the price per cut for sawing and splitting each load.

The wood will be inspected and measured by the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education. Said coal and wood to be delivered at the schools where ordered, as follows: two-thirds of the quantity of wood from the 25th of May to the 20th of July, and the remainder as required by the committee; two-thirds of the quantity of coal from the 20th of July to the 1st of October, 1857, and the remainder as required by the committee. Said contract to be binding until the 1st of May, 1858.

Security for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied with the names and signatures of the proposed sureties.

JOHN DAVENPORT, DANIEL SLOTE, THOMAS BOESE, TERRENCE FARLEY, GEORGE WHITE, } Committee on Supplies.

OFFICE OF WELLES & CO., CONTRACTORS BROOKLYN CITY WATER-WORKS, No. 253 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., April 14, 1857.

PROPOSALS FOR LAYING PIPE.—BROOKLYN WATER-WORKS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until noon of Saturday, May 9, 1857, for the distribution (furnishing all material, except pipe, stop-cocks, hydrants, &c.) and laying 120 miles of iron water-pipes, for these works. Plans and specifications will be ready on and after May 1, at the office of the Engineer, and our office, when full information will be given. WELLES & CO.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received by the Commissioners for removal of Quarantine, at their office, No. 25 William-st., until the 15th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the construction of hospitals, fences and dock upon premises, near Seguine's Point, Richmond County. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject or accept any proposals which may be made. Security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract. JOHN S. SNEDEKER, Sec'y of Commissioners. New-York, May 6, 1857.

NOTICE.—AS THE AGENTS OF THE WESTern Transportation Company are in the habit of directing goods that are marked "Troy and Western Line," (and contracted for by us,) in a wrong direction, we give this notice, that goods may not get astray. We have a boat daily at Pier No. 4 East River. RICE, CLAPP & CO., Office, No. 21 Coenties Slip.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets.......50 cents. A GREAT BILL FOR THURSDAY, May 7, 1857. THE WONDERFUL RAVELS. Last appearance of ANTOINE as the WHITE KNIGHT. MLLE. ROBERT, MME. MARZETTI, LINA WINDEL. Last night but two of YOUNG HENGLER. (Previous to his departure for Europe.) Last night of THE GREEN MONSTER. The Infant Wonder, YOUNG AMERICA. EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE. Grand Ballet of LE DIABLE A QUATRE. Mlle. Robert, Mme. Marzetti, Lina Windel, Paul Brillant, Antoine Ravel. THE GREEN MONSTER. SATURDAY AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock, LAST GRAND JUVENILE PERFORMANCE BY THE RAVELS. JOCKO, THE BRAZILIAN APE; THE CONTRABANDIST; the Tight Rope.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. ITALIAN OPERA. Doors open at 7; Opera commences at 8 o'clock. Admission with Reserved Seats.......$1 50. Admission without Reserved Seats.......1 00. Family Circle (entrance in Crosby-st.).......50. Boxes from.......$10 to $20 00. Box Office open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. GALA NIGHT, AND POSITIVELY THE LAST. FRIDAY, May 8, Donizetti's favorite Opera, LUCREZIA BORGIA. The celebrated scene from Fiovaranti's comic Opera, COLUMELLA. Third act of Verdi's ERNANI. Musical Director and Conductor....MAX MARETZEK. SATURDAY AFTERNOON—THE RAVELS.

NIBLO'S SALOON. MISS SUSAN PYNE begs to announce her first and farewell BENEFIT CONCERT, On THURSDAY EVENING, May 7, (previous to her departure for Europe,) when she will be assisted by her sister, Miss LOUISA PYNE, and Mr. W. HARRISON, (who have consented to sing on this occasion, positively for the last time in New-York,) Mr. STEPHEN LEACH, Mr. GEORGE BRISTOW, Mr. A. SEDGWICK, and other eminent artists. Admission.......Fifty cents. Reserved seats.......Seventy-five cents. Which can be secured at NIBLO'S GARDEN, and at HALL & SON'S Music Store, No. 239 Broadway.

MENDELSSOHN UNION. The Third Concert of the present season will take place at the City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, 7th inst. MOZART'S CELEBRATED REQUIEM, and a MAGNIFICAT, (composed expressly for this occasion,) by Wm. Berge, will be performed, with the aid of a full and efficient ORCHESTRA. The Solos will be sustained by the following-named members of the Union: Miss C. A. DINGLEY, Miss MARY C. TINGLE, Miss MARY E. HAWLEY, Mr. GEO SIMPSON, and Mr. C. I. WERNECKE. Pianist.......Mr. WM. BERGE. Conductor.......Mr. G. WASHBOURN MORGAN. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock. Members and subscribers can obtain their tickets on application to Messrs. JUDSON & MUNGER'S Piano-forte Warerooms, Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE. Sole lessee and directress.......Miss Laura Keene. Curtain rises at 7½. LAST NIGHT OF THE ELVES. MISS LAURA KEENE IN TWO PARTS. THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1857. LIKE AND UNLIKE. Countess Kromeskie, Lizette, }.......By Miss Laura Keene. THE ELVES. *Legend.—The mountain forests of Pistoria are inhabited*, it is said, by Pixies, Spirits and Elves, who, like the Phantom Dancers of Germany, delight to entrap travelers into their realms, and torment them with their mischievous antics. Having the power of transferring the spirit, they often, in their malicious gambols, give life to the newly dead. Statues, rocks and trees are seen fantastically moving in the forest; but it is only during the DAY they retain their fictitious existence; at the approach of NIGHT they resume their immovability.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Mr. LESTER, Mr. BROUGHAM, Mr. WALCOT. May 7. Decided success of the new comic piece, ONE COAT FOR TWO SUITS, Brougham's comedietta, A DECIDED CASE, Revival of the great favorite, THE REVIEW. To-morrow—Benefit of SIG. LA MANNA, Leader of the orchestra. A splendid programme. All the stars in comedy and farce. Saturday—Benefit of Mr. BROUGHAM. Box book open three days in advance.

BURTON'S THEATRE. Fourth night of the young American tragedian, EDWIN BOOTH, who will appear in his celebrated character of SHYLOCK, in Shakespeare's play of THE MERCHANT OF VENICE. Supported by Mr. C. Fisher, Barrett, M. Smith, Moore and Setchell, Mrs. Parker and Miss Polly Marshall. OUR BEST SOCIETY. Characters by Messrs. Smith, Moore, Fisher, Barrett, Mrs. Parker, Miss S. Stevens. FRIDAY NIGHT—EDWIN BOOTH'S Benefit. SATURDAY—RICHARD III., by special request.

BROADWAY THEATRE. E. A. Marshall.......Sole lessee. W. R. Blake.......Stage manager. Doors open at 7. Performance to begin with the Overture at 7½ o'clock. BENEFIT OF MADAME PONISI. A new spectacular drama of peculiar construction and great interest, entitled THE SON OF THE NIGHT, THIS EVENING, (Thursday,) May 7, 1857, and every night until further notice.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS—NEW HALL, No. 585 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel. MONDAY EVENING, May 4, a grand new Plantation Scene, DOWN IN ALABAMA. THE PICTURE GALLERY and OLD BOB RIDLEY, by YOUNG AMERICA. Preceding which, NEGRO MINSTRELSY. TIME ALTERED.—Concert commences at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Orchestra Seats, 50 cents.

MISS TERESA ESMONDE'S READINGS. EVENINGS WITH TOM MOORE, Anecdotal, Historical and Biographical, at the Stuyvesant Institute, MONDAY EVENING, May 11, 1857, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents; to be had at the principal music and bookstores.

BROOKLYN.—COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT TO CARL PROX.—By request of the following gentlemen, Chas. Congdon, Edward Whitehouse, Ira Smith, A. Cooke Hull, L. B. Burnam, E. D. Plimpton, H. Meymen, J. Greenwood, J. N. Taylor, L. B. Wyman, C. A. Townsend, P. K. Weitzel, W. A. Platenius, R. R. Raymond, CARL PROX announces to his friends and the public of Brooklyn, that his LAST PHILHARMONIC CONCERT for the Season will be given at the Athenaeum, on SATURDAY EVENING, May 9, at 8 o'clock. Rehearsal at 10 o'clock in the morning. Madame JOHANNSEN, and Signor MORINO, have kindly promised their assistance. Concert Tickets 50 cents, Rehearsal Tickets 25 cents. To be had at WM. ROSE'S book-store, No. 149 Atlantic-st., and CARL PROX'S music-store, No. 218 Fulton-st.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—DRESS Circle 25 cents; Pit 12½ cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes $5. Doors open at 7; curtain will rise at 7½ o'clock. THIS EVENING, May 7, Grand Eastern Spectacle Drama entitled CLEOPATRA; OR, THE BATTLE OF ACTIUM. To be followed by the laughable pantomime of THE SCHOOL IN AN UPROAR. To conclude with the two-act Drama of WARLOCK OF THE GLEN.

THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY will perform Loewe's Grand Cantata, "The Seven Sleepers," and Bristow's "Te Deum and Jubilate," on FRIDAY EVENING, May 15, at the City Assembly Rooms. Choruses sustained by the full strength of the Society, aided by a Grand Orchestra from the Philharmonic Society. Further particulars in Monday's paper.

MADAME CORA DE WILHORST HAS the honor to announce that her two Subscription Benefits will take place on the 16th and 21st instants, at Niblo's Saloon. Price, for the two Concerts, with reserved seats, $3. The subscription list open at BREUSING'S Music Store, No. 701 Broadway.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALace is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET FOR OPERAS, Concerts, Balls, Lectures and similar respectable purposes. Apply to N. H. WOLFE, No. 9 South-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

JEWELRY VERY LOW.—THE SUBSCRIBER, in business in Wall-st. for the past 19 years, is selling all descriptions of Gold Jewelry, Diamond Rings and Pins, &c. at wholesale and retail at less than usual prices. Ladies' Gold, Cameo, Mosaic, Pearl, Carbuncle and Lava Ear-Rings. Pins and Bracelets. Diamond Pins and Rings. Ladies' Gold Guard Chains and Chatelaine Chains. Gentlemen's Gold Guard, Fob and Vest Chains. Gold Fob Keys and Seals, Studs and Sleeve Buttons. Finger-Rings with stones, Seal Rings. Plain Gold Rings, Pure Gold Wedding Rings. Gold Spectacles, Gold Eye Glasses. Gold Thimbles, Gold Pens and Pencils. Gold Lockets for Daguerreotypes or Hair, one, two, three and four glasses. Gentlemen's Pins and Scarf Pins, Charms. Gold Pens and Silver Holders. Silver Portemonnaies, Silver Napkin Rings and Fruit Knives. GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES FOR PREserving vision, suiting for life and needing no change, invented, patented and sold only by Professor FRANKS, Optician to the New-York Eye Hospital, and Lecturer on the Eye, No. 2 Park-row. Dr. FRANKS intends visiting professionally the principal cities of the Eastern States.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO MOST EXcellent and trusty [illegible]; one as first-rate cook, [illegible] soups, &c. &c. [illegible] the other as chambermaid [illegible] and ironing; both have lived in first-class families, and are honest, faithful girls. Can be seen at Mrs. MANNING'S, No. 163 7th-av., corner of 23d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY 2 COMPETENT, genteel girls, one as nurse and waitress, does chamberwork and plain sewing; washes for the baby; will go in the country or live in the City, or go with a lady who boards; wages, $6; the other is 18, a neat chambermaid and nurse; does the waiting of a small family; washes for the baby or sews neatly; wages, $4; will go in the country; call at No. 216 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable girl as chambermaid and waiter; has no objection to go a short distance in the country, and has the best of City reference from her last place, where she lived for four years. Call at No. 93 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Can be seen for two days, third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man of superior address, a situation in a wholesale house, where he can make himself generally useful; writes a good hand and can make himself useful at anything his employers may require. Goods references can be furnished, or cash security. Address CONSTANT, Times Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman, who can give nine years best City reference, a situation as nurse to grown children; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, or is capable of filling the position of ladies' maid; understands hair-dressing and clear-starching. Call for two days at No. 20 Union-square.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY AN EFFICIENT young woman in city or country, as good cook, washer and ironer, makes first-rate bread and pastry; also, a young woman who is an excellent chambermaid, or nurse and seamstress; they are highly recommended. Apply at No. 371 Bowery for 3 days.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS A situation as very good plain cook in a private family; she is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; she can get the best of City reference from her last employers. Apply at No. 130 West 22d-st.; can be seen for 2 days, in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl, in a small private family. She is a good cook, understands baking, and is an excellent washer and ironer. Has the best City reference from her last place. Apply for two days at No. 410 6th-av., cor. 25th-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as first-rate cook; is willing to assist in the washing; would go a short distance in the country; best of City reference; would be willing to take care of children, if required. Apply at No. 163 East 11th-st.

WANTED—TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS WANT situations—one to cook and to assist in washing and ironing, is a first-rate baker; the other a first-class waitress, with four years' reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 179 East 12th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman to cook, wash, and iron in a small private family. Has the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 139 West 18th-st., second floor, back room; can be seen for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single man, an Englishman. The best of City reference can be given. Apply corner of 27th-st. and Broadway. Call for EDWARD at the stable office, or leave the address.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman in a private family as seamstress and dressmaker, one who thoroughly understands her business, no objection to assist in the chamberwork. Good reference given. Call for two days at No. 209 19th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL WANTS A situation as chambermaid, and to assist with the washing and ironing, or plain sewing, in a private family. The best of City reference. Apply, for two days, No. 85 East 16th-st., in the fancy store between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable English girls, one as chambermaid the other as *seamstress and nurse; would prefer to engage in the same* family. Apply at the Industrial Association, No. 67 Greenwich-st., hall entrance.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid, in a private family. Best City reference can be given. Apply at No. 128 West 21st-st., corner 7th-av., second floor, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, who perfectly understands her business as meat, bread and pastry cook in the best style—in the City or country. Apply at No. 96 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to cook, wash, and iron, in a private family; is an excellent baker; best of City reference. Call at No. 222 West 36th-st., second floor, for two days.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS nurse and seamstress; she must be accustomed to the care of children, and give City references. Apply at No. 26 Varick-st., St. John's-square, before 11 A. M.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL WISHES A situation as seamstress and chambermaid, or to take care of children; can be well recommended. Can be seen till suited at No. 219 9th-st., between Avenue B and C.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as waitress or chambermaid and seamstress. Best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 208 7th-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS A situation as seamstress, and to do chamberwork. Call at No. 26 Charlton-st., in the area, for two days. Good City reference given.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as nurse and plain sewer, or chambermaid and sewer. Can produce the best of City reference. Call at No. 71 West 18th-st., for two days.

TO LAWYERS.—AN ATTORNEY AT LAW, of four years' practice in this City, and four years' previous practice in the country, desires a situation as office or court attorney, general or special, in a law office in this City, at a liberal salary that would exclude his own business, or upon a more moderate salary with the privilege of transacting it. Address ATTORNEY, at the office of this paper.

TO COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND JOBBERS IN CLOTHS, WOOLENS AND SILK GOODS.—An experienced salesman, having an intimate acquaintance with the jobbers and manufacturers of Philadelphia and Baltimore, and with first-class Southern trade, is anxious to make an engagement to commence immediately, or on the 1st July. Any amount of reference will be given. Address J. S. C., at this office.

TO BUSINESS MEN.—THE SERVICES OF A person as surveyor for an insurance company or any other business requiring experience, activity and general knowledge of the value of property, &c., the advertiser being a practical carpenter, having conducted the business over 30 years. Address immediately W. A. Y., at the office of the *Daily Times*. The most satisfactory reference given.

COAL MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—A young married man, who has had several years experience in a coal office as cashier and book-keeper, wishes a situation in some respectable office, or where the services of a good man are required; can act as porter in a store; is a perfect judge of paper money; can bring good security as to honesty, &c. Address A., *Times* Office.

PROTESTANT EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY'S office for the encouragement of faithful domestic servants, No. 6 6th-av., late Carmine-st. There are now some excellent cooks, laundresses, girls for housework, &c. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR AN INSURANCE office, a clerk for a steamer, a clerk and book-keeper for a railroad ticket-office, one conductor, one porter for a store, and one barkeeper. Apply to GILLEN & CO., No. 6 East Broadway.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN TO ATTEND a confectionery store; she must write a good hand, be quick in reckoning, steady in habits. Unexceptional reference required. Apply between 8 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., at No. 19 Union-square.

WANTED—A DRUG CLERK IN A RETAIL store in Jersey City. To a young man who thoroughly understands the business, a permanent situation is offered. Address S. H. V., 259 3d-av., New-York, stating salary expected, references, &c.

WANTED—A LAD ABOUT 14 OR 15 YEARS OF age, to attend in an office most of the time, and to do out-door business when necessary. One living with his parents may address, with reference, Box No. 2,605 Post-Office. Compensation $100 per annum.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER IN an iron house; one who has had some experience at book-keeping, is quick at figures, a good penman and can bring satisfactory references, may apply, by letter, to Box No. 3,068 Post-Office.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer; one who thoroughly understands her business. Wages, $8. Apply at No. 100 East 13th-st.

WE HAVE NOW THE VERY BEST SITUATIONS of all kinds in private families, hotels and boarding-houses. The highest wages will be given to good girls. Also, farmers, gardeners and waiters wanted. Apply at No. 14 Sixth-avenue, or No. 146 Bowery. C. MASON.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES AN engagement as teacher of the English branches; French and music. Would give instruction to a limited number of children residing in the City or country. Satisfactory references as to abilities can be furnished. Address, for one week, H. B., No. 231 West 35th-st., first house east of 9th-av.

WANTED—IN A FAMILY ON LONG ISLAND, a female teacher, competent to give instructions in the common English branches, and music, French and drawing. For particulars inquire of, or address WILLIAM H. TIBBITS, No. 17 Warren-st., New-York.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG ENGLISH LADY, who has had several years experience in tuition, wishes an engagement as governess in a family residing in or near New-York. She teaches English, French, music and drawing. Reference to the last situation given. Address B. L. N., Brooklyn Post-Office.

TUTOR WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, AN American, to go a short distance in the country, to instruct two boys, 12 and 10 years of age, in the English branches, from June to November next. Address, with references, W. B. D., Box No. 11, New-York Post-Office.

TEACHER.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER IS ready for an engagement as Principal of a Public School, or First Assistant in a Ward School. Unexceptionable references given. Address (by note) TEACHER, No. 321 Greenwich-st., New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, At Claverack, N. Y., Three miles from Hudson. Board and Tuition, $112 a year. Male and Female. G. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I., ENTERS on its seventeenth session May 1. Twelve pupils are received, who with the Principal and Teachers, form a family circle, in which no opportunity passes unimproved for the cultivation of correct sentiment and refined manners. Music and the modern languages are taught by resident teachers, and the means for conferring a thorough Academic education are of the highest order. Mrs. WM. JONES receives applications at her residence, and circulars are mailed, or may be had from J. H. WILLIAMS, Esq., No. 286 Broadway, or T. L. CHESTER, Esq., No. 4 Wall-st.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, GOSHEN, N. Y.—The Summer term of this Boarding School will commence Tuesday, April 28. Goshen is directly on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, and distant 2½ hours' ride from this City; the location of the school is very pleasant and healthy. Expense for board and tuition in all common and higher English branches $130 per year, or $45 per quarter in advance. Circulars containing a view of the Institute buildings, can be obtained of the Principal, D. L. TOWLE, A. M., Goshen, or at the bookstore of IVISON & PHINNEY, No. 321 Broadway.

BOOK-KEEPING.—GENTLEMEN CONVERSANT with the details of accounts may attain at FOSTER'S Mercantile College, No. 348 Broadway, a masterly knowledge of double entry in the short space of one week. Office hours 9 to 12 A. M., 2 to 5 P. M., and 7 to 9 P. M. Private lessons in writing and arithmetic as usual. Now ready, "Foster's Double Entry Elucidated," sixth edition. $1.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English School, No. 885 Broadway, corner of 19th-st., is now open for the reception of pupils. Together with the studies preparatory for Columbia, or other Colleges. The French and English branches receive special attention.

BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.—The Summer Session opens on MONDAY, the 20th of April. Some vacancies yet to be filled. Circulars and Catalogues to be had at the bookstore of B. Westermann & Co., No. 290 Broadway. REID & HOFFMANN.

THE MISS WAYLAND'S DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 250 West 22d-st. Boorman Terrace. References—Rev. Dr. Wayland, Providence, R. I.; Jas R. Westcott, Esq., Saratoga Springs; Com. Skinner, Staunton, Virginia; Rev. Thos. Gallaudet, New-York; Jas. Boorman, Esq., New-York.

$5—WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, &c.—DOLBEAR'S System of Hand training No. 609 Broadway, will remove all stiffness or trembling from any hand in one week, and make better business writers in ten lessons than the old systems make in ten months. Two $5 seats for writing vacant; book-keeping $10. Apply early for cheap seats.

RAYMOND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Carmel, Putnam Co., N. Y. Summer session opens May 4. Circulars giving particulars, obtained at Bookstore of IVISON & PHINNEY, 321 Broadway, N. Y., or by addressing Rev. W. B. STEWART, S. PARSONS PRATT, Principals.

PAULDING INSTITUTE—A SELECT BOARDing school for Boys at Tarrytown, Westchester County, N. Y.—WM. G. WESTON, M. A., Principal. Summer term will commence on Monday, May 4. Circulars at CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH'S, No. 3 Park-row, and T. N. STANFORD'S, No. 637 Broadway.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY—TWO HOURS ride from Albany, on the Central Railroad. Male and female. Charges for board and tuition in common English, $120 per year. Summer term of twenty-two weeks opens May 4. Address Rev. J. B. LATIMER, A. M., Fort Plain, N. Y.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE, NEW-JERSEY, REV. E. SEYMOUR, PRINCIPAL.—The summer term of this Institution will commence on Monday, May 4. Circulars containing terms, references, &c., may be had of Messrs. R. HOE & CO., Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., N. York.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE School will open on the 13th inst. For circulars, or other information, apply to the undersigned. Terms, $250 per annum. OTIS BISBEE, C. B. WARRING, } Principals.

THE SUMMER TERM OF THE MISSES McFARLAND'S School will commence May 11, under new and improved arrangements, at No. 500 Pacific-st., near Powers-st.

THE MISSES ROHR RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that they have removed their Boarding and Day School to No. 23 West 32d-st., near 5th-av.

FRENCH INSTITUTE.—BOARDING AND day school for young gentlemen, No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison-park. PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN WISHING to room together, can be accommodated with a front room and bedroom, in a small private family, either with or without partial board. Location in 12th-st., near 6th-av. The house has all the modern improvements. Address Box No. 1,403 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—ROOMS TO LET, FURNISHED or unfurnished, with or without board, in the first-class brown-stone house No. 410 4th av. The house is new and has everything requisite for comfort and convenience. Best of references given and required.

BOARDING.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, and a gentleman and wife, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board in a private family, by applying at No. 48 West 22d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

BOARDING.—RESPECTABLE CLERKS DOWN town can have good board and airy rooms, at No. 65 Rose-st., corner Pearl.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH good board, may be had at No. 30 Clinton-place, 8th-st., corner of Greene-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTEEL PRIvate family, pleasantly located, would take a gentleman and wife or one or two single gentlemen to board where there will be no other boarders, and where they can enjoy the comforts of a home. Terms moderate and references exchanged. Address R. W., *Times* office.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—A FEW boarders can be accommodated during the Summer in a private family, in the village of Birmingham, Conn. The healthy location and beautiful scenery around offer rare attractions to those who intend spending the Summer away from the City. It is accessible by steamboat and railroad, and only three hours from New-York. Every convenience for sailing or driving to be had at all hours. Address B., Box No. 560 Post-Office, Birmingham, Conn. Reference to E. N. SHELTON, President of the Manufacturers' Bank, Birmingham, Conn., or S. CORNELL, No. 35 Cortlandt-st.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—PERSONS wishing board for the season may learn of a good place, in a quiet family, on a farm in the most pleasant part of Connecticut, five hours' ride from New-York by the Harlem R. R., by inquiring of PETER K. DEYO, No. 19 Nassau Bank Building.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN with their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms, and good board, by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. Reference required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—ONE or two gentlemen and their wives, or two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board at No. 15 Willow-st.

BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN BE accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, convenient to cars and stages, by applying at No. 63 East 26th-st., near 4th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD AT BATH, LONG ISLAND.—The subscriber is prepared to accommodate a few families, or single persons, with board at his residence, at Bath. The rooms are large and airy; the location is healthy, convenient, and easy of access, being only four miles from the termination of the Brooklyn City Railroad at Greenwood Cemetery. Gentlemen doing business in the City can go and return daily, either by stage or private conveyance. STEDMAN WRIGHT.

FOR SINGLE GENTLEMEN—FURNISHED rooms, with or without partial board. A private family would let to one or two single gentlemen a sitting-room, with one or two bedrooms, neatly furnished. The house is very pleasantly situated, below 20th-st., has gas, bath-room and other conveniences. References required. Address A. M., Box No. 3,393 Post-Office, Nassau-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—LOVERS OF QUIET REtirement and country pleasures, can be accommodated with board in a farmer's family near Springfield. Families wishing to remain through the Summer would be preferred. For further information, address WM. H. BURT, Longmeadow, Mass.

WANTED—A PLEASANT HOME IN A PRIVATE family about the 1st of August, by a gentleman and wife. Location Brooklyn Heights. Address J. J., Box No. 2,456 New-York Post-Office.

NO. 58 VARICK-STREET, OPPOSITE ST. JOHN'S PARK.—Newly furnished rooms to let, with board, to single gentlemen and families with no young children. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—AT NO. 22 Greenwich-av., (with breakfast and tea if desired,) location very pleasant, and convenient to several omnibus lines and the 6th-av. cars. References exchanged.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE FOUNDRY ESTABLISHMENT in Peekskill, formerly occupied by Taylor & Flagler. It is favorably situated in the heart of the village, and can be advantageously and extensively improved. A safe and profitable business will be disposed of in connection with the property. For further particulars apply to the subscriber at No. 210 Water-st., New-York, or on the premises. F. P. FLAGLER.

$10,000.—PARTNER WANTED—TO ENgage in a pleasant, safe, paying business, established seven years. $50,000 can be made this year. None but a person who can devote time to business need apply. References exchanged. Address BUSINESS, *Times* Office, New-York.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $10,000. A GOOD business man can make $6,000 a year. No one will answer this but such as have the cash. Address P. C., this office.

STEAMBOAT WANTED.—WANTED TO charter a steam ferry-boat for one or two months, with privilege of the year. Apply to PAUL A. OLIVER, No. 56 Liberty-st.

A FEW PERSONS WANTED TO LEARN something entirely new, that will pay $3 to $5 a day, in any city or town suitable for ladies or gentlemen; can be done in your room; only $1 required for tools, instructions, &c. Call at No. 63 Bowery, corner of Canal-st.

AGRICULTURAL.

MAPES' SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME, THE BEST FERTILIZER KNOWN. MAPES' NITROGENIZED [illegible]. MAPES' POTASH PHOSPHATE [illegible]. Mapes' Cotton and Tobacco Fertilizer [illegible]. In sacks of 160 lbs. each. FRED. McCREADY, No. 143 Fulton-st., New-York.

FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS, AT THE NORTH RIVER AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE. GRIFFING, BROTHER & CO., No. 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

GENTLEMEN HAVING COUNTRY SEATS AND GARDENS WILL FIND THE IMPROVED POUDRETTE of the [illegible] substitute for manure, where there is difficulty in procuring sufficient for garden and farm purposes. Its chief recommendations are, that it is neat, inoffensive, [illegible] very quick and powerful in its operation upon vegetation, and at the same time so harmless that it can be put in direct contact with the seed or plant without injury, which is totally unlike [illegible] It will bring early crops of peas, beans, [illegible] sweet corn, &c., and for lawns and grass lands is invaluable. The small quantity used and ease of application renders it very economical. The price for 1 barrel is $2; 3 barrels $5; and $1 50 per bbl. for any quantity over 6 barrels, delivered free in the City. A pamphlet will be forwarded by mail, or furnished gratis on application. Address THE LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

GARDEN PLANTS AND FLOWERS—CONsisting roses, honeysuckles, dahlias, verbenas, petunias, heliotropes, daisies, carnations, pinks, &c., &c. in great variety and in fine condition, fresh every day from the nursery of P. HENDERSON, at the seed store, No. 7 John-st. Every facility for packing and shipping. Catalogues on application.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

USE THE BEST. JAMES PYLE'S DIETETIC SALERATUS is acknowledged by all who try it, the purest and best article in use. It is entirely free from the caustic impurities of common saleratus, so destructive to the digestive organs, while, for making Biscuit, Cake, and all kinds of Pastry, [illegible] it excels the best baking soda, and requires less shortening to produce the desired richness. Parents who regard their children's health should use no other. It is sold at all the groceries, in one pound, half pound and quarter pound packages, with the name of JAMES PYLE thereon, without which none is genuine. MANUFACTURING DEPOT, NO. 313 WASHINGTON-ST., NEW-YORK. DIETETIC SALERATUS.

JOHNSON'S IODINE SOAP. A never-failing cure for pimples, freckles, erysipelas, salt rheum, scald head, and all glandular and rheumatic affections, &c. The tests to which it has been subjected have fully proved its wonderful powers. The child whose skin had lost its clearness, and was covered with unsightly blotches, has had health again bloom on its cheek, and many a young lady, mortified by freckles, has been rejoiced by the beautiful clearness produced by the easy mode of washing with JOHNSON'S IODINE SOAP. Price 25 cents. Sold by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

JOY TO DYSPEPTICS!—A DELICIOUS MORNING BEVERAGE and an infallible cure for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, &c. DANDELION COFFEE. DANDELION COFFEE. Only 25 cents per pound. For sale by all grocers. Manufactured by WRIGHT, GILLIES & BRO., Nos. 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

PROCTOR & GAMBLE'S CELEBRATED SOAP.—Superior to Castile for family use. At 8½ cents per pound. For sale by SHEPARD & MORGAN, No. 8 Pearl-st.

FURNITURE.

M. W. KING & SON, PATENT-CHAIR MAKERS, HAVE REMOVED From No. 466 Broadway, to NO. 463 BROOME-ST., One door east of Broadway.

SCHOOL FURNITURE. CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION. BY R. PATTON, NO. 24 GROVE-ST.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—H. P. DEGRAAF, Nos. 422 and 424 Pearl-st., and No. 169 Canal-st., near Bowery, (new store,) New-York, has constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Rosewood Parlor Furniture, in brocatel, brocade, de laine and plush, mahogany, Parlor and Bedroom Furniture, a large variety. Enameled Chamber Furniture, in sets, from $25 to $250, Black Walnut Furniture, of every description. Also, a large assortment of Cane-Seat and Common Furniture, Tucker's Patent Spring Mattresses and Self-rocking Cradle. Also, a general assortment of Bedding. Our facilities for manufacturing defy competition. All we ask of the public is to give us a call and satisfy themselves.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of the cheap and fashionable style of bed-room furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S ware-rooms, Nos. 40 and 42 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand. (Old suites repainted.) Dealers supplied on the most reasonable terms.

DEVONSHIRE CHAIRS—SMALL, FOR LAdies' sewing chairs, and large sizes, with and without arms, for gentlemen's use; some with extension, forming an easy lounge. For sale at manufacturers' prices, by STEPHEN WILLIAM SMITH, "Sign of the Golden Tea Kettle," No. 534 Broadway.

ENAMELED AND COTTAGE FURNITURE.—Superb suites in all colors, beautifully decorated, from $25 upwards, at the old manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. Goods carefully packed for the country. J. B. PRESDEE.

SHOW CASES.—SCHMIDT AND BROTHERS, manufactory and wareroom No. 5 William-st., near Frankfort, New-York, and No. 77 West 3d-st., Cincinnati, Ohio; a large assortment constantly on hand; old show cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

DESKS AND OFFICE FURNITURE OF every description, on hand and made to order, at No. 247 Canal, near Centre-st. Wareroom No. 26 Gold-st., near Fulton. T. G. SELLEW.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FRENCH'S Show Case warerooms, 44 Chatham-st., and 87 Bowery. A general assortment of show cases constantly on hand. Old cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., N. Y. A large supply kept constantly on hand. Circulars forwarded by application as above.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OILS. KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL, NO. 1. KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL, NO. 2, the cheapest lubricator ever offered to the public. KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL. KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL. PARAFINE RAILWAY GREASE. KEROSENE LAMPS. The above oils can be obtained from the regular appointed agents of the Company in all the principal towns and villages of the United States, the Canadas, and the Island of Cuba. AUSTENS, Agents, No. 56 Beaver-st.

BRECKENRIDGE COAL OILS.—J. F. THOMPSON, Agent, depot No. 39 Greenwich-st., New-York. The BRECKENRIDGE COMPANY are prepared to supply these celebrated Oils for MACHINERY and ILLUMINATING PURPOSES, in quantities to suit purchasers. THICK OIL FOR MACHINERY and for OIL LAMPS, $1 25 per gallon. THIN OIL FOR CAMPHENE and BRECKENRIDGE LAMPS, $1 per gallon. A discount of ten per cent on Thick, and twenty per cent on Thin Oils made to the trade. Terms, cash on delivery.

LEAKY ROOFS.—THE PATENT FIRE AND Water-Proof Cement Paint, warranted for five years. Persons having leaky roofs can have them made tight and painted at one cent a square foot. Apply at No. 26 Fulton-st., basement.

LEAKY ROOFS REPAIRED WITH CHILDS & Co.'s Cement, painted and warranted tight, at two cents per foot. Cement by the gallon. Office, No. 1,132 Broadway, N. Y. JOSEPH DITTS & CO.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

WIRE ROPE—WIRE ROPE. FOR ALL KINDS OF HOISTING, including SUGAR HOUSES, MINES, INCLINED PLANES, &c. Also, for STANDING RIGGING for vessels of every description, and SASH WEIGHTS FOR WINDOWS. ASHCROFT'S STEAM GAUGES, DUDGEON'S HYDRAULIC JACKS, ALLEN & NOYES' METALLIC PACKING, &c., for STEAM VESSELS. ENGINES, BOILERS and MACHINERY bought and sold on commission. PLANS and SPECIFICATIONS prepared. CHAS. W. COPELAND, Consulting Engineer, No. 68 Broadway, New-York.

DECK AND FLOOR BEAMS.—THE SUBscribers are prepared to take orders for IRON DECK and FLOOR BEAMS, of all widths and lengths, at moderate prices. Builders are requested to call and examine drawings and prices. Orders will be taken for any special form or length. ELLIOTT & HOLDEN, No. 30 Beekman-st.

SABLE IRON WORKS.—CUT NAILS AND Spikes, horse-shoe iron, nail-rods, &c., for sale on favorable terms by the agent of the manufacturers. MERRITT TRIMBLE, No. 36 Broad-st. Parcels for the West, or interior of this State, can be delivered at Rouse's Point, Troy or Albany.

MOUNT HOPE CUT NAILS, MADE AT entirely new works, with superior machinery. There are no better nails in market. Agency, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

PIG IRON, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA tin, Coburn's extra lard and tallow oils, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, MAY 7, AT 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:
$5,000 Manchester Mining and Manufacturing Co.'s 6 per cent. bonds.
4,000 Chicago and Mississippi Railroad 2d Mortgage 7 per cent. bonds.
5,000 Terre Haute and Alton Railroad 2d Mortgage 8 per cent bonds.
4,000 Central Military Tract Railroad 8 per cent. bonds.
2,000 Green Bay, Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad 1st Mortgage bonds.
4,000 New-York Central Railroad 7 per cent. inscribed bonds.
4,000 Hannibal and St. Joseph's Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. bonds.
4,000 Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad 7 per cent. bonds.
4,000 Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad 2d Mortgage bonds.
1,000 Great Western Marine Insurance Scrip of 1857.
40 shares Macon and Western Railroad.......$100 each.
100 shares Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad.......$100 each.
20 shares Union Ferry Company.......$100 each.
10 shares Park Bank.......$100 each.
[illegible] shares Citizens' Bank.......$25 each.
[illegible] shares Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of Long Island.......$25 each.
[illegible] shares Broadway Bank.......$25 each.
[illegible] shares Irving Bank.......$50 each.
[illegible] shares Corn Exchange Bank.......$100 each.
[illegible] shares Bank of Commerce.......$100 each.
[illegible] shares Hanover Fire Insurance Co.......$50 each.
[illegible] shares Lenox Fire Insurance Co.......$25 each.
[illegible] shares Commonwealth Fire Insurance Co.......$100 each.
[illegible] shares Manchester Mining and Manuf. Co.......$100 each.
[illegible] shares Pneumatic Turning Co.......$10 each.
[illegible] shares Brooklyn Oil Company.......$100 each.
[illegible] shares New-York Glass Engraving Company.......$5 each.
TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 1 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on MONDAY, May 11.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—RICH AND DESIRABLE household furniture, solid rosewood parlor furniture in suits, pier glasses, &c. at the residence No. 70 West [illegible]-st., west of [illegible]-av. H. T. LEEDS will sell THIS DAY, May 7, at 10½ o'clock, by catalogue, the entire elegant furniture of said house, embracing elegantly carved rosewood parlor suites, in French satin, solid rosewood centre and side tables; ladies' rosewood secretary, with mirror doors and back; carved rosewood etageres, massive rosewood secretary bookcase; superior seven-octave rosewood piano-forte, inlaid with pearl, stool and cover; large French plate, pier and oval mirrors, ormolu and bronze clocks, heavy lace and brocatel curtains; [illegible] China vases, imported by the owner; Parian and bisque figures, elegant Bronze carpets and rugs; also, a large variety of superior oil-paintings by old artists; [illegible] extension dining table, dining-room chairs, &c. suite in silk plush, rich China tea and dinner sets, crystal cut glass ware; also, silver ware, consisting of a general assortment used in first-class families. The bedroom furniture embraces solid rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, washstands, toilet sets, mirrors, ingrain and Brussels carpets, pure hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, counterpanes, sheets, pillow-cases, blankets, &c.; also, all the kitchen, laundry and basement utensils, cooking stoves, step-ladder, cooking utensils. Parties attending this sale, who are about going to housekeeping, will be able to find everything necessary for that purpose, every article of which will be sold without any restrictions. Sale positive.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE and WATER RIGHTS IN THE CITIES OF [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]
property and buildings thereon, on northwest corner of North 2d and Water sts., being 150 feet on Water-st., and [illegible] feet on North 2d-st., with all the water rights appertaining thereto, to the permanent water line of East River.
Water-st., IId Ward—Valuable dock property, with building thereon, near Fulton Ferry, having a front of 25 feet on Water-st., and 160 feet deep, with pier attached, extending 150 feet, including bulkhead.
New-York—James-st., IVth Ward—Lot, with building thereon, No. 60 James-st. Lot [illegible].
DAVID PREVOOST,
JOHN L. BOYLE,
Assignees of WM. LAKE & BROTHER.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

THE FOLLOWING CONDEMNED STORES will be sold at public auction at the Navy-Yard, Brooklyn, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., on FRIDAY, May 8, at 12 o'clock, noon, by order of Chief of Bureau of Provisions, Clothing, &c.:

PROVISIONS.
11 bbls. Beef, 4 bbls. Flour, 105 bbls. Rice, 120 lbs. Beef, 3,450 lbs. Bread, 194 lbs. Butter, 15 bbls. Pork, 130½ gallons Beans, 90 lbs. Cheese, 6 Bread Bags.

CLOTHING.
[illegible] yards Sheeting, 3 pair Calf Shoes, 10 Blankets, 2¼ yards Canvass Duck, 1 pair Kip Shoes, 2¼ yards [illegible].

SMALL STORES.
[illegible] lbs. Tobacco, [illegible] Thimbles, 15 Jackknives, [illegible] Needles, [illegible] Razor Straps, [illegible] 1 bottle Mustard, 1 Mess Kettle, 7 Cotton Combs, 9 Cotton Handkerchiefs, 1 Tin Pan, [illegible] Brushes, 1 Tin Pot.

STEWARD STORES.
[illegible] Lanterns, 2 Flour Scoops, 4 Padlocks.
[illegible] Bags, 1,030 Flour Barrels, a large quantity of wood Tin Pepper Boxes, a large quantity of empty barrels and boxes. GEO. N. SANDERS, Navy Agent.

WM. H. KNOX, Auctioneer.
Salesroom, No. 73 Nassau-st.

LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, MIRRORS, &c.—WM. H. KNOX will sell TO-MORROW (Friday) May 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 73 Nassau-st., a large and general assortment of new and second-hand furniture of every description, [illegible]

F. NASH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—RICH AND COSTLY household furniture, Wilton and velvet carpets, French plate mirrors, oil-paintings, solid silver ware, &c. [illegible] F. NASH will sell on FRIDAY, May 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence in 14th-st., near 6th-av., to the highest bidder, for cash, the entire elegant furniture of said house, consisting of royal Wilton and velvet carpets, solid rosewood parlor suites, magnificent carved frames covered in satin and silk plush, made to order, and of the most expensive kind; solid rosewood centre and side tables with statuary marble tops to match; elegantly carved rosewood etageres, with heavy French plate-glass doors and back, superior oil-paintings by distinguished artists; French plate pier and oval mirrors, magnificent rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, with solid pearl keys; rich silk and satin brocade, window curtains, heavy lace do., massive rosewood secretary bookcase, solid and richly polished extension dining table 16 feet; china ware, cut glass ware, solid silver ware, in great variety; ivory and pearl cutlery, elegant and costly china vases, clocks, &c.; also, all the chamber furniture containing an extensive variety both in rosewood and mahogany; beds and bedding, hair mattresses, bedroom carpets, rosewood hall-stand, stair carpets, oil-cloths, basement furniture, &c. Particulars in Herald.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer,
Office, No. 9 Broad-st.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE, without regard to cost, to close sales at No. 486 Broadway. A. C. TUTTLE will sell, on FRIDAY, the 8th, at 10½ o'clock, at the above store, (corner of Broome-st.,) the balance of FIRST-CLASS and WARRANTED FURNITURE of the stock of M. & J. A. WALTERS, comprising several rosewood parlor suites, rosewood and mahogany etageres, centre-tables, sofas and chairs, French bedsteads and bureaus, fancy chairs, solid oak buffets with marble tops, chairs to match, together with a large assortment of first class cabinet work, warranted in every respect, and sold without reserve for cash, to close sales. Deposits required from all purchasers.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN PARTITION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell, at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, May 7, at 12 o'clock noon, under the direction of Henry Nicoll, Esq., referee, the premises on the southwest corner of Houston and Allen sts., in said City, being 25 feet 1 inch on Allen-st., by 98 feet 4 inches on Houston-st., more or less. The premises are now known as Hermitage Hall. See referee's advertisement of sale in Evening Post. For further particulars apply to the referee at his office, No. 24 William-st., or to GEORGE SHEA, plaintiff's attorney, No. 107 Broadway, or to JAMES W. WHITE, defendant's attorney, No. 51 Liberty-st.

WM. H. LEWIS & SON, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL WITHOUT RESERVE, ON THURSDAY, May 7, at 1 o'clock, on the premises, the valuable property of N. M'Graw, situated on the corner of Railroad-av. and 5th-st., opposite the depot, Morrisania Village, embracing the Hotel, the large building occupied as a public hall and stores, printing office, meat market, land office and bakery, together with several very desirable building lots. Also, two neat dwelling houses on Franklin-av., near 7th-st. Terms easy. For maps and particulars, apply at No. 455 Broadway, or on the premises.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—J. E. VAN ANTWERP'S 15th Regular Spring Trade Sale of Hardware, Cutlery, Heavy Goods, Japanned and Brass Goods, comprising an excellent assortment, suitable for City and out-of-town buyers, will take place on Thursday, 7th May, at 10 o'clock, at No. 216 Pearl-st. The sale will commence with a large invoice of stock goods in good order. Catalogues early on the morning of sale.

HENRY E. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY HERTS & MOSS—ON FRIDAY, AT 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 5½ Pine-st., an entire house of elegant furniture, velvet and Brussels carpets, rosewood suites, mahogany do. in velvet and brocatel, pier mirrors, hair mattresses, feather beds, china and glass ware, &c., and every article used in housekeeping—removed for convenience of sale. Terms cash. Catalogues at sale.

W. S. MCILVAINE, Auctioneer.

ROSES, &c., AT AUCTION.—W. S. McILVAIN will sell THIS DAY, (and every day this week,) at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 7 John-st., standard roses, honeysuckles, verbenas, dahlias, petunias, &c., &c., in great variety, from P. Henderson, Jersey City. Catalogues.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, Office No. 15 Park-row.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE AND PEREMPTORY sale of elegant rosewood, mahogany and oak parlor, chamber and library furniture, velvet carpets, oil-paintings, pier, mantel and oval mirrors, bronze clocks, large and costly China vases and decorations, piano-forte and works of art, &c., &c. D. S. HOUGH will sell, as above, TO-MORROW (Friday,) May 8, at 10½ o'clock A. M. precisely, all the rich goods contained in the five-story brown-stone residence No. [illegible] West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., and near London Terrace.

The basement is richly furnished [illegible] with solid oak extension table, 14 feet, carved oak buffet and dining, and arm chairs to match; also, solid oak suite, tops in green reps, together with a very large assortment of rich decorated French China dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, cut glass and Bohemian ware, solid silver tea and breakfast sets, castors, cake baskets, pitchers, goblets, spoons, forks, &c.

In the parlors are fine English tapestry carpets, solid rosewood etageres, side, centre and pier tables, bronze gas fixtures, Dresden China vases and ornaments, bronze and other clocks, easy and reception chairs, fauteuils, fine oil-paintings, valuable engravings, two elegantly-carved solid rosewood suites in crimson and maroon, satin and green, and gold do., pier and mantel glasses, rich and heavily-embroidered lace window curtains, gold band and other shades, ladies' escritoire, secretary bookcase, in carved rosewood, fine toned carved rosewood case, seven-octave piano, a superb instrument.

In the hall are English oil-cloth, velvet stair carpet and silver-plated rods, rosewood hall stand, with marble rest.

In the chambers are an elegant assortment of richly-carved rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, China toilet sets, Brussels and ingrain carpets, bookcases, wardrobes, sofas, couches, easy and rocking chairs, parlor chairs, lace and muslin curtains, engravings, fine curled hair mattresses and good bedding, together with a multitude of other articles too numerous to mention. All these goods are in fine order, to be sold without any reserve. Catalogues now ready, and to be had at the house only. Sale commences in the basement at 10½ o'clock A. M. precisely, and in the parlors at 11 o'clock A. M., and no postponement on any account.

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION TO-MORROW, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the warerooms Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st., a large and splendid assortment of rich and fashionable rosewood, mahogany, oak and walnut parlor, dining-room and chamber furniture, all of which is made and finished in the very best manner. Catalogues will be ready and the articles can be examined on the day before the sale. The stock consists in part of richly carved sideboards, in oak, walnut and mahogany, superior extension dining tables, dining-room chairs, sofas, tête-à-têtes, arm-chairs to match, elegant solid rosewood parlor suites in every variety of style and finish, rosewood etageres, a part of which are of very superior quality, French secretaries, music cabinet, bookcases, centre and sofa tables, with statuary and Italian marble tops, quartet and other fancy tables, French card tables, rosewood, oak, walnut and mahogany chamber furniture en suite, a splendid variety of beautifully carved bedsteads, marble-top bureaus and washstands, rosewood armoire, with French plate glass doors, wardrobes, commodes, cane and straw-seat fancy chairs, best Spanish horse hair mattresses, pailliasses, sets of superior enameled cottage furniture, &c., &c.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, PIER GLASSES, PARLOR SUITES.—M. DOUGHTY will sell on FRIDAY, May 8, at 10½ o'clock, the entire furniture on the premises No. 126 West 29th-st., consisting in part of elegant velvet Brussels, 3-ply and ingrain carpets, rosewood parlor suites, in satin brocatel, rosewood piano-forte, pier-glasses, bookcases, French and cottage bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding, oak and mahogany dining tables, China crockery and glass ware, oil-paintings, rosewood lounges in velvet plush, with chairs to match, dress bureaus, washstands, toilet sets, oval and square mirrors, mahogany sofas and sofa bedsteads, mahogany chairs and rockers, silver-plated ware, stair carpets and rods, hall oil-cloths, refrigerator, kitchen furniture, &c. The whole to be peremptorily sold, and worthy the attention of housekeepers. Deposits required.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer, Store No. 81 Nassau-st.

LARGE SALE OF SECOND-HAND AND NEW FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, VELVET, BRUSSELS AND OTHER CARPETS, FRENCH PLATE PIER GLASS, &c., &c.—SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO. will sell, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) May 7, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 81 Nassau-st., the furniture of several families, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of three rosewood parlor suites, enameled chamber suites, rosewood and mahogany bookcases, dressing bureaus, washstands, wardrobes, sofa bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, divans, ottomans, extension tables, card and centre tables, rosewood marble-top pier tables, bedstead hair mattresses, mirrors, oil-paintings, &c.; ivory handle and other cutlery, glassware, crockery, &c.; also, one rosewood piano-forte; and, by order of a constable, one mahogany piano-forte, one rosewood tête-à-tête sofa, &c.; also, one very fine French plate pier glass, 114x84—cost the owner $600. Catalogues morning of sale.

A. H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF LOTS ON THIRD AND FOURTH PLACES, BROOKLYN.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, May 28, at 12 o'clock, 30 lots of land, situated on 3d and 4th places, in the city of Brooklyn, between Court and Smith sts., each of said lots being 25 feet in width, and (including court-yards 33 feet 5½ inches deep) 133 feet 5½ inches in depth. Six of said lots are on the northerly side of 3d-place, commencing at the corner of Court-st., and six on the southerly side of 3d-place, commencing at the corner of Court-st.; eight of said lots are on the northerly side of 4th-place, commencing at the corner of Smith-st. Ten per cent. of the purchase-money to be paid on the day of sale; 65 per cent. on the 23d of June next; the remainder may remain on mortgage of the property for three years, on interest, at 7 per cent. per annum.
D. H. NEVINS,
Executor of RUSSELL H. NEVINS, deceased.

EUGENE E. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BY E. E. FRANKLIN & CO., at salesroom No. 65 Nassau-st., on SATURDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock—Extensive sale of second-hand furniture, comprising a general assortment of parlor, chamber, dining room and library furniture, piano forte, carpets, lace and other curtains, oil-cloth, paintings, &c., &c.; also, to close accounts, a large lot of superior new cabinet made furniture, amongst which is parlor and chamber suites in rosewood, mahogany and solid oak; enameled cottage suites; sofas, lounges, bookcases, wardrobes, etageres, easy and rocking chairs, hair seat and fancy chairs, bureaus, washstands; centre, card, pier, work and fancy tables; escritoire dining tables; hair mattresses, pailliasses, pillows, bolsters, oil-paintings, French plate mantel and pier mirrors; China, glass and silver-plated ware, fancy goods, &c., &c.

ALSO—Three superior 6¾ and 7-octave piano fortes.

N. B.—The particular attention of housekeepers and the trade is invited to this sale.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE IN QUANTITIES, PIANOS, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c.—F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) May 7, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 39 Beekman-st., second story, a very large amount of good new and second-hand furniture, much of which is in good order. Among the stock may be found every kind and description of parlor, dining-room, bedroom and basement goods, such as three or four suites of parlor furniture in rosewood and brocatel, sofas of all patterns; tapestry, velvet, 3-ply and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, oil-paintings, marble top centre tables, dressing bureaus, mahogany chairs, French plate mirrors, mahogany French and cottage bedsteads, curtains and cornices, China and glass ware, together with every article in the housekeeping line. Also, a large lot of goods by order of an executor of the estate.

WM. T. BOYD, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE SALE.—GEO. NICHOLS will sell, at his rooms No. 65 Nassau-st., THIS MORNING, May 7, inst., at 10½ o'clock, a large assortment of superior household furniture, comprising good second-hand furniture from families. Also, new furniture, consisting of rosewood parlor suites in brocatel, plush and hair cloth, piano-forte, marble-top and side tables, with solid rosewood frames, etageres, with mirror fronts, rosewood and mahogany wardrobes, do. bedsteads, French and modern, common do. washstands, dining and tea tables. Also, superior French China tea sets, with gold bands; splendid vases. Also, silver-plated tea sets, forks and spoons, mirrors, carpets, kitchen furniture, &c.

PELL & COLE, Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, MAY 8, AT 12 M., AT THE Salesroom, No. 343 Fulton-street, 37 vacant lots and 1 house and 8 lots on Rogers and Perry avs., Warren and Baltic sts., and Russel-place, (or Clove Road,) in IXth Ward. The house is a modern built frame house, 24x36, and extension 16x20, filled in, fronts on the old Clove Road, but 3 minutes' walk from Fulton-av. cars. The grounds are filled with choice varieties of fruit trees, vines and shrubbery. The lots lay on a good grade and from the many improvements on the Brevoort track, immediately opposite, renders it the best site for a suburban residence in this vicinity.

TERMS—60 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for 3 or 5 years.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BY J. BOGART, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction room corner of Frankfort and William sts., household furniture, rosewood piano, fire proof safe, parlor furniture, pure hair mattresses, tête-à-tête sofas, in brocade, large pier glass, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, window curtains, &c. Also, by virtue of an execution, the effects of a first-class bar-room. MICHAEL DOODY, Constable.

THOMAS BELL, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF WARRANTED FURNITURE at auction, FRIDAY, May 8th, at Chinese Building, No. 539 Broadway, at 10½ o'clock. If you want to get good work, such as tables, stands, corner-stands, piano stools, music-racks, wash-stands, splendid hall suites, &c., be sure to come. J. H. Doughty, manufacturer, No. 126 Av. D., New-York.

HENRY E. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY HERTS & MOSS—ON THURSDAY, MAY 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 5½ Pine-st., Sheriff's sale of a large stock of groceries, wines, teas, liquors, cigars, soap, candles, indigo, &c. By order of FRED'K L. VULTE, Deputy Sheriff.

HENRY E. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, ON FRIDAY, MAY 8, AT 11 o'clock, in the gallery over their salerooms No. 5½ Pine-st., 13 elegant Oil Paintings, of great merit, the property of a gentleman leaving for Europe. Sale positive. Terms cash.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, April 28, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN PURSUANCE of a resolution of the Commissioners of the Land Office, that the State Arsenal property in the City of New-York will be sold at Public Auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in said City, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, M., unless previously purchased by the City of New-York. Twenty per cent. of the purchase money will be required down, and the balance within sixty days after the sale. All payments to be deposited in the office of the "Manhattan Company" to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York.
E. P. STANTON,
Dep. Sec.'y of State and Clerk of the Com.'s of the Land Office.

MODEL BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION Cushions, patented Feb. 19, 1856. Now acknowledged to be the best in use. Salesrooms Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, next to Grace Church entrance, in 10th-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—FOURTEEN lots, bounded by Gates and Ralph avs. and Quincy-st., 300 feet from Broadway, IXth Ward, Brooklyn. Can be had low and on easy terms, as the owner, who is about leaving for Europe, is desirous of disposing of them immediately. Inquire of JAMES VAN RIPER, No. 170 Wooster-st., between Houston and Bleecker sts., New-York.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THAT DElightfully situated and substantially built house, No. 15 East 14th-st., the centre of the block, north side, between the 5th-av. and Broadway. The house contains 15 rooms, with all the modern improvements, and is altogether one of the most desirable residences in the City. It will be sold a bargain. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—PRICE $20,000, THE DWELLING-house, buildings and grounds of the subscriber, containing 18 acres of park, lawn, garden, orchard and meadow, on the east bank of the Passaic River, opposite the city of Newark. Apply on the Premises, or to E. S. BLOOMFIELD, No. 12 South-st.

FOR SALE OR RENT—THE TWO VERY desirable houses 330 and 332 West 26th-st., two stories and basements, with 25 feet court yards, and contains all the modern improvements and conveniences, including gas fixtures. Rent, $450. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE AND VERY desirable property on the Northwest corner of Chambers and Greenwich sts., forming a front of 49 feet on Greenwich-st. and 56 feet on Chambers-st. For particulars, inquire of J. MONEYPENNY, No. 138 Canal-st.

HOUSE ON MADISON-AVENUE FOR SALE—East side, 2d door north of 28th-st.; price $9,500; one of the Goelet Leases just finished. One of the most perfect and elegant houses in New-York. Terms $2,500 cash; $1,000 in 6 months, $1,000 in 12 months, $5,000 on or before May 1, 1866, with interest, and privilege of paying $500 at any time. To be seen from 3 to 6 P. M. A rare opportunity. Apply immediately to WILLIAM B. NICHOLS, No. 16 Nassau-st.

TWENTY-EIGHTH-STREET.—FOR SALE—The 3-story, high basement brick house, No. 46 East 28th-st., furnished with all the modern improvements. Terms accommodating. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No 35 Wall-st.

TARRYTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE—Several very desirable building sites, of 5 to 10 acres each, about 1 mile from the Dépôt, and location equal to any on the Hudson River. Apply to J. C. FOWLER, Tarrytown, near the Dépôt.

HOUSES TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN OUR BUILDING, CORNER OF
PINE AND NASSAU STS.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

TO LET—TWO PARLORS, FOLDING DOORS, and two hall bedrooms upon the second floor; also back basement, containing every convenience, range, Croton, gas, closets, &c. Gas throughout the house; good cellar and yard. Will be rented to a small family without children. No children in the house. No. 96 Stanton-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A furnished house on Brooklyn Heights, a very desirable situation, within five minutes' walk of Wall-st. Ferry. Inquire on the premises No. 73 Remsen-st., or of
JOHN GOULD, No. 9 Maiden-lane, New-York.

TO LET IN WILLIAMSBURG—A THREE-story frame-house, No. 9 4th-st., five minutes' walk from the ferries; rent reasonable. Inquire of PETER MURRAY, 4d-st., one door below South 8th-st., or No. 35 Maiden-lane.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A three-story brick house, 30 by 60 feet, with sixteen lots of ground in Hudson City, between Jersey City and Hoboken. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 27 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—IN WILLIAMSBURG—A FIRST class three-story and finished basement brick house, with range and gas, and in complete order. It is within five minutes' walk of either of the ferries. Apply to T. D. CRANE, No. 39 South 2nd-st., Williamsburg, or No. 106 Chambers-st., New-York, up-stairs.

TO LET—THE DWELLING PART OF HOUSE No. 393 Broome-st., near Centre Market; also, stable No. 179½ Mulberry-st. Inquire at No. 348 Broome st., or at No. 307 Broadway, of B. W. RICHARDS.

TO LET—IN TILLARY ST., BROOKLYN, a brick house, the parlors and halls of which are furnished. To a good tenant, who will take it for 3 or 5 years, it will be let very low. Inquire at No. 20 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, THE UPPER part of a three story house, No. 196 Dean-st., near Bond, Brooklyn. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE COMMODIOUS FOUR-STORY dwelling No. 99 Prince-st., near Broadway. Apply at No. 51 Chambers-st., third floor.

$25.—HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The handsome three-story brick house, mastic front, No. 3 Huntington-place, Powers-st., between Bergen and Wyckoff sts., sub cellar, full basement, eight finished rooms, marble mantles, ornamented parlors, stained glass doors, gas and fixtures in all the rooms, water and range in the kitchen, with the privilege of a large inclosed park, 11 lots of ground adjoining, laid out as a garden. Immediate possession will be given. To a good tenant it will be rented for $25 per month. Apply to F. A. HUNTINGTON, No. 1 Huntington-place. Five minutes' walk to City Railroad, Fulton-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—From 1st of May next, the owner residing in Europe. The brown-stone front house situate in the vicinity of Gramercy Park, No. 96 East 19th-st., large and handsomely furnished. Would be leased unfurnished.
FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON,
Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

PART OF A HOUSE, WITH ALL THE modern improvements, to let; the second story consisting of four rooms, with one room on third story, with part use of bath room, water, cellar, &c., to a small respectable family; rooms newly painted and papered. Apply at No. 199 West 21st-st.

A FRONT AND BACK PARLOR, WITH alcoves, to let, in a very good location for a physician, dentist, or dressmaker. Would be let to a private family. More room can be had, if desired. Address A. T. T., Broadway Post-Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN COTTAGE-PLACE, between Bleecker and Houston sts., will be let to a small and respectable family until October next, with possession immediately. Address box 1,030 Post-Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT.—HOUSE No. 20 West 16th-st., near the 5th-av. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 2 West 16th-st., 1 door from 5th-av.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A TWO-STORY ATTIC HOUSE, OR two-story house; one pleasantly located; rent must be moderate. Apply or address T. M. W., at this office.

REMOVALS.

STEARNS & MARVIN
HAVE REMOVED
THEIR SALAMANDER SAFES
from No. 146 Water-st.,
to No. 40 Murray-st, N. Y.

REMOVAL.—DE LAMANO, DECORATIVE Artist, has removed from his old stand, No. 466 Broadway to No. 632 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts., where he will have increased facilities for carrying on the general house decorating in Fresco, Oil, Encaustic, Paper Hangings, House Painting, &c.
DE LAMANO, No. 632 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—THE UNDERSIGNED MOST REspectfully informs her friends and customers that she has removed her Millinery Ware Rooms from No. 387 to No. 703 Broadway, 3d door above 4th-st., west side.
M. L. KING, No 703 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—C. E. SCOFIELD, TREASURER OF the Green Bay, Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company, has removed from No. 52 Wall-st., to No. 21 Nassau-st. 2d-story.

LEES & WALLER HAVE REMOVED FROM No. 9 South William-st., to No. 79 Beaver-st., corner Hanover.

REMOVAL.—R. R. MASON & CO. HAVE REmoved from No. 52 Wall-st., to No. 21 Nassau-st., 2d-story.

REMOVAL—PAPER WAREHOUSE—BULKLEY BROTHERS CO. have removed to Nos. 55 Beekman and 85 Ann sts.

WM. H. NEILSON—HAS REMOVED HIS office from No. 63 to No. 70 Wall-st., New-York.

REMOVAL—BISHOP & CO. HAVE REMOVED from No. 52 Wall-st., to No. 21 Nassau-st., 2d-story.

STEAM POWER.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT AND airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st., well suited for machinists. Also, some tools for sale. Inquire of J. C. HULL & SONS, corner of Cliff and Hague sts.

BOUNTY LANDS.

CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED not to purchase the Certificate of Location of Military Land-Warrant No. 37,414, located by JOSEPH L. JERNEGAN, on the southeast quarter of southwest quarter of section 32, town 29, North of Range, 6 E., which has been lost. Application will be made by the locator to the Commissioner of the General Land Office for the patent, after six weeks' publication of this notice.—Dated April 7, 1857.
J. L. JERNEGAN.

U. S. PASSPORTS—ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

ELECTROTYPING AND ELECTRO PLATING. A large assortment of BATTERIES AND OTHER MATERIALS used in the above arts; also, SOLUTIONS FOR DEPOSITING ALL THE METALS AND THEIR ALLOYS. For sale by EVERETT & SMITH, Chemists, No. 244 (old No. 89) Canal-st., near Centre, New-York.

TO PRINTERS.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a good second-hand jobbing press; one of Gordon's, Ruggles', or Lawyer Press would be preferred. Address EDITOR STATEN ISLAND CHRONICLE, Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO RENT—COTTAGES AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND.—The beautiful cottage situated on the heights nearly opposite Fort Hamilton, commanding a fine view of the City and Upper Bay, also a good sea view; a large, well cultivated garden, with a great variety of fruit and shrubbery, and a good lawn, bathing house, summer house and stables, being the former residence of C. Gigoux, Esq. Possession given immediately. Also for sale or to rent, a fine cottage on Fingerboard road, containing two parlors, dining-room, large kitchen and seven bedrooms, with stable, vegetable garden, and about two acres of lawn. It is a desirable location, good neighborhood, and commands a view of the City and Bay of New-York. For further particulars inquire of LEVI COOK, No. 267 Broadway.

A SPLENDID BARGAIN.—FOR SALE—A beautiful cottage residence, on the banks of the Hudson, at Newburg. The building will be completed on 1st May; built with all the modern improvements; hot and cold water; hot air furnace; gas, bath-rooms, &c. The house commands an unobstructed view of the Bay and Highlands; its delightful scenery is unsurpassed. It is within five minutes' walk of the railroad and steamboat landing, by which communication is had with the City at almost all hours of the day. Apply to BAUGHAN & BROWN, Builders, Newburg, N. Y.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL PLACE OUT OF town, for one or more years, and possession given immediately; situated one mile from Hunt's Bridge and two miles from Yonkers city; said place contains one large double house 50 feet front, with hall through the centre, all in fine order, having just been thoroughly repaired and painted throughout. The garden contains about one acre of ground, tastefully laid out with fruit and shrubbery, and a never-failing spring of the very best of cold, soft water, carriage house, &c. Inquire of PETER I. VALENTINE, No. 398 4th-av., cor. 28th-st.

TO LET, NEAR MORRISTOWN, N. J.—A neat, comfortable and commodious cottage, partly furnished, with or without 10 acres of land, stable, fruit, &c., about a mile and a half from the railroad depot, at Morristown, and for healthfulness, beauty of situation, coolness through the Summer, pure air, good water and entire freedom from musquitoes is unsurpassed. Rent moderate. Apply to Mr. B. O. CANFIELD, at Morristown, or to J. M. THORBURN & CO., No. 15 John-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence at Rye Neck, 23 miles from New-York by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, half a mile from the depot and near Long Island Sound. There are about 3½ acres of ground, well stocked with all kind of fruit, shade trees, flowers and shrubs, together with stable, out-buildings, &c. Three quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of T. S. SHEPHERD, Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For good City property, 20 miles from this City by railroad one hour's ride from New-York and communication hourly, three minutes' walk from the depot, 2¼ acres of land, all kinds of fruit in abundance, house and out-buildings nearly new and modern. Possession at any time. Location very pleasant and perfectly healthy. Apply to N. T. HIGBIE & SON, room No. 7, over Bank of Commerce, corner Nassau and Cedar sts.

TO LET—A FURNISHED GOTHIC COTTAGE containing 13 rooms, delightfully situated on high ground, in Fairfield, Conn., three minutes' walk from depot. There are three acres of ground very tastefully laid out, carriage paths, flower beds, summer-house, stables, large vegetable garden, use of cow and poultry. It is a very desirable Summer residence. For particulars, address Post-Office, Box No. 24 Fairfield, Conn.

COTTAGE ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—TO LET—A small handsome cottage, near the Tubby Hook Station, containing six rooms and kitchen, pleasantly situated. The Hudson River cars stop five times each way. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to T. CLAPP & CO., Tubby Hook Store, or F. A. THOMPSON, No. 282 Pearl-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A 2-story house and 21 acres of land, beautifully situated, adjoining the pleasant village of Upper Rahway, N. J., 45 minutes' ride by railroad from Jersey City, and a perfectly healthy location. Possession given immediately. Apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 120 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET—Near Oyster Bay, L. I., of 20 acres; Gothic cottage and plenty of out-buildings—all of them nearly new, and in good order; possession given immediately. For particulars inquire of
J. MONILAUS, No. 9 Lafayette-place.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIdence, 20 miles from the City Hall, and 1½ miles from the Hudson River Railroad Station and steamboat landing at Hastings, with coach-house, stable, garden shrubbery, fruit, &c., and about 10 acres of land. Apply to L. H. PIGNOLET, North River Bank Building, corner of Dey and Greenwich sts.

EXCHANGE OR FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY residence, furnished beautifully, situated on the shore near New-London, with ten acres fronting the bay. Also, a handsome large store with an old established and profitable trade; a large stone dock, chartered ferry, boats, &c. Inquire of BARRETT & BRINSMADE, No. 14 Wall-st., or of Dr. ELLIOTT, No. 7 Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

TO LET—ON THE EAST RIVER, AT RAVENSwood, L. I., three beautiful cottages, in complete order, one containing eleven rooms, the other two fifteen rooms each. Their location, for attraction and convenience to the City cannot be surpassed within the vicinity. For terms, apply to G. HOPKINS, office No. 208 Front-st., up stairs, from 11 to 12½ o'clock, or at Ravenswood.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A very convenient house in the central and most desirable portion of the village; overlooks the Hudson; has 12 rooms, gas, heater, good water, plenty of shade and fruit trees; will be sold at a bargain, as the owner is going West. Inquire of SCRIBNER & DENSLOW, No. 29 Wall-st., office 22, or of H. W. BASHFORD, Yonkers.

A COTTAGE TO LET—In one of the most healthy, elevated and beautiful situations on Staten Island, commanding an extensive view of the ocean, bay and City of New-York, near ferry. Inquire of BARRETT & BRINSMADE, No. 14 Wall-st., or of Dr. ELLIOTT, No. 7 Clinton Hall, Astor place.

TO LET IN STAMFORD, CONN.—FOR SIX months, a commodious, well furnished house, pleasantly located, within five minutes' walk of the depot. For terms, &c., inquire at CARRINGTON & JONES', No. 44 Broad-st., or of D. L. SCOFIELD, Stamford.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A COTTAGE containing 10 rooms, with 1¼ acres of ground, ¼ of a mile from the ferry; the house contains range and furnace. Inquire of J. SEXTON, No. 121 Nassau-st., room No. 28.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL country residence at Manhasset, Long Island, directly on the water, with all the advantages for sailing, hunting and fishing. Apply to COVERT & CO., No. 47 Warren-st., New-York.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT YONKERS, A commodious cottage, nine rooms, in Locust Grove, 3 minutes from the depot. Apply to SCRIBNER & DENSLOW, No. 29 Wall-st., or G. J. JENINGS, Getty House, Yonkers.

TO LET—A COTTAGE AT GOSHEN, ON ERIE Railroad, 60 miles from New-York, within 5 minutes' walk of the depot. Rent $150 per year. Apply to M. HOFFMAN, Jr., No. 49 William-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—23 miles from New-York by the Morris and Essex Railroad, one mile from the depot, near the village of Madison, in Morris County, N. J., consisting of 93 acres, together with stock, &c.; 40 acres in apple and peach orchards; all other kinds of fruit in abundance. The house is beautifully shaded, and out-buildings good; there is also a farm house, stream of water, and a large walnut grove near the house; springs conveyed to the house and barnyard; a number of fine building sites on the place; it has always been occupied by the owner, and is in good order. A house in a good location in New-York or Brooklyn would be taken in part payment; balance on bond and mortgage. For particulars address A. G., Times Office.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., A FARM containing about 80 acres, located about a mile from the centre of the village. The lands are rolling timber and meadow on the low ground. There is a never failing spring of water on the place. The high grounds command a beautiful view of the Loantico valley, and there is every facility for making an elegant country residence. Apply to ALFRED MILLS, Morristown, N. J.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FARMS AND BUILDING sites, at that beautiful and healthy village, Metuchin, N. J. From 5 to 100 acres. Rare chance. Inquire at No. 339 Broadway, room No. 42, third floor. Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday. LEWIS THOMAS.

MEDICAL.

NO REMEDY WAS EVER USED
FOR INFLAMMATORY DISEASES OF THE EYE
That has effected such satisfactory results as the ROMAN EYE BALSAM. It acts like a charm, and never fails to afford speedy relief. For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York. Sold also by druggists generally.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer, it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price, $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office, No. 202 Fulton-st., New-York. DR. MAGNIN.

DENTISTRY.

A WANT SUPPLIED IN MECHANICAL DENTISTRY.—The great desideratum for which the Dental Faculty, both in Europe and America, have long labored, has at last been attained, and the want which the public has experienced is now fully met. It is conceded by all practical Dentists that a perfect adaptation of the present style of plate-work is physically impossible; that an approximation is all that can be obtained. But this serious defect is completely remedied by the Cheoplastic Process, securing a perfect adaptation to every portion of the mouth, and is entirely free from all galvanic sensations, is cleanly, will not corrode or tarnish, and from its accurate fit feels light and comfortable to the wearer. It is superior to every and all other styles of work, on account of its perfect adaptability, its cleanliness, its durability, its economy, and the remarkable shortness of time required in preparing the work. Persons from the country are not now required to wait in town a week for their teeth, a few hours being all that is necessary. All branches of the Dental Art practiced by the undersigned at No. 330 Bleecker-st., between Christopher and Amos sts., New-York.
C. A. JARVIS, D. D. S.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE.—THE BONDHOLDERS AND AGENTS of the Bondholders of the New-Albany and Salem Railroad Company are requested to attend a meeting, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, on FRIDAY, 8th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. D. D. WILLIAMSON, Trustee.
The report of the President can be had at the above office.

FOR SALE—ONE CERTIFICATE OF THE Breckenridge Coal and Oil Company Stock, representing 70 shares of $100 each; price $1,200. Address BRECKENRIDGE, Times office.

BEEDE & MENDENHALL ARE RELIABLE Bankers, Land and Collection Agents at Minneapolis, Minnesota.

BROKEN BANK BILLS.—THE HIGHEST price paid in cash for bills of broken banks, by JOHN HOOPE, Money Broker, No. 473 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 6, 1857.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors held this day, a dividend of 10 per cent. out of the profits of the Company, was declared payable on and after the 9th instant.
The transfer books will be closed until that date.
FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD Company, corner East 61st-st. and 3d-av.—A quarterly dividend of two per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable at their office on and after the 12th instant. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 8th to the 12th instant inclusive. By order. SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—April 30, 1857.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of four (4) per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of May next. The transfer books will be closed from 23th inst. to 1st prox.
JOHN STEPHENS, Cashier.

BANK NOTICES.

PARK BANK.—AT AN ELECTION OF DIrectors of the Park Bank, held 4th inst., the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year, viz:

Reuben W. Howes,	Joseph E. Bulkley,	John H. Macy,
Ellis F. Ayers,	Edward B. Wesley,	Robert Squires,
Oliver Hoyt,	Claudius B. Conant,	Geo. J. Byrd,
Melvin S. Whitney,	Joseph U. Orvis,	Geo. H. Potts,
Peter Hayden,	Edward M. Young,	Alva E. Laing,
John S. Dickerson,	Arthur Leary,	Levi P. Morton,
E. B. Bleydenburgh,	Henry A. Hurlbut,	Wm. H. Fogg,
Terence Donnelly,	Wm. K. Kitchen.	

And at a meeting of the Directors this day, REUBEN W. HOWES was reelected President.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the BOWERY BANK have this day declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 9th inst. The transfer book will be closed from this date to the 9th, inclusive. Per order of the Board.
N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1857.

ARTISANS' BANK.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Artisans' Bank are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of May next ensuing, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
C. T. LEAKE, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. T. B. STILLMAN, Pres.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—The regular Monthly Meeting will be held THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at the small Chapel of the New-York University, Washington-square. Rev. Dr. ADAMSON will present some notices of recent geographical discoveries, and business of importance will be transacted. Members are particularly requested to be present.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—A STATED monthly meeting of this Institute will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, the 7th inst., at the rooms of the Institute, No. 351 Broadway, at 7½ o'clock. The annual report will be made. Members are requested to be punctual. H. MEIGS, Recording Secretary.

I. O. O. F.—THE R. W. GRAND LODGE OF Southern New-York will hold its regular stated session on THURSDAY, May 7, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in their room, corner of Grand and Centre sts.
By order. JOHN J. DAVIES, Grand Secretary.

NEW-YORK BIBLE SOCIETY.—A REGUlar meeting of the Board of Managers will be held at the American Bible Society's House, Astor-place, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock P. M.
JAMES C. HOLDEN, Recording Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—MAY 5, BETWEEN THE HOURS OF 5 and 6 P. M., either in New-st., near Wall, or going from thence to No. 9 College-place, a GOLD PEN and PENCIL CASE. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to JOSEPH LOVELL, at No. 5 New-st.

LOST—A HAIR NECKLACE, IN OR NEAR Henry-st., Brooklyn. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at the store of JOURNEAY & BURNHAM, No. 144 Atlantic-st.

FOUND—A SETTER DOG, WHICH THE OWNer can have, by proving property and paying expenses. Apply at No. 216 East 15th-st.

THOSE AWFUL AND TERRIFIC ACCIDENTS,
Daily happening from the careless handling of Camphene and burning fluid can forever be stopped by the use of PRATT'S PATENT SAFETY LAMP AND FEEDER.
This lamp cannot explode from overturning, while lighted.
This lamp cannot explode by filling it, while lighted.
This lamp cannot explode from overflowing, while lighted.
This lamp cannot explode from any known causes.
This lamp cannot explode when filling, if the fluid take fire.
This lamp cannot explode by the wick (if too small) dropping inside while lighted.
This lamp is the cheapest, best and safest ever offered to the public.
With this lamp and feeder in conjunction, the most explosive compounds may be carelessly used, with no greater danger than sperm or lard oil.
PRICES.
No. 6, planished tin, 40 cents. No. 1, 6 inches high, 50 cents. No. 2, 7½ inches high, 62½ cents. No. 3, 9 inches high, 75 cents. Extra fine Britannia lamps, No. 20, 8 inches high, $1. No. 21, 10 inches high, $1 25. Air-tight fluid saving cans, one quart, 50 cents. Half-gallon 62½ cents. Orders promptly executed by
J. & C. BERRIAN,
No. 601 Broadway, New-York.
Importers, wholesale and retail dealers in hardware, cutlery, plated-ware, Japannery, willow and wooden-ware, mats, brushes, &c.

ROCKAWAY FOR SALE.
A second-hand open rockaway, with pole and shafts, in good order, for sale cheap. Apply to CHARLES W. COPELAND, No. 66 Broadway, or to Ketchum's livery stable, Love-lane, Brooklyn.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1857.

NOTICE.—HAVING IN PURSUANCE OF THE provisions of the Amended Charter assumed the duties heretofore devolving upon the "Bureau of Street-cleaning" and the "Bureau of Markets," in the "Department of Streets and Lamps," notice is hereby given that as soon as the arrangements for the prompt gathering and removal of ashes and garbage can be completed in the several Wards, notice will be published and every exertion will be made by the officers of this Department to secure the enforcement of the following extracts from the Corporation Ordinances:

ASHES AND GARBAGE—NOTICE.
ORDINANCES IN RELATION TO ASHES AND GARBAGE.
Extract from Ordinance, passed May 9, 1839.

SECTION 1. No person or persons shall throw, cast, or lay, any ashes, offal, vegetables, garbage, dross cinders, shells, straw, shavings, dirt, filth, or rubbish of any kind whatever, in any street, lane, alley, or public place in the City of New-York.

SECTION 2. The violation of any of the provisions of the preceding section, shall be, and is hereby declared to be, a misdemeanor, and shall be punishable by fine of not less than One Dollar or more than Ten Dollars, or by imprisonment in the City Prison for a term of not less than one, or more than five days.

Extract from Ordinance, passed May 9, 1849.

SECTION 14. No person shall cast or throw, or suffer to run into any street, lane or alley of the City of New-York, from his, her or their house, houses or premises, any stinking, noxious, impure, offensive, or noisome water, or any substance or thing, in a liquid or flowing state, under the penalty of Twenty-five Dollars for each offence.

SECTION 15. No person shall convey or deposit, or cause or permit to be conveyed into any street, sewer or drain in the City of New-York, any swill or other vegetable fluid or substance, under the penalty of Fifty Dollars for each offence.

Carts will pass through the streets every day, (Sunday excepted,) to collect and remove all ashes, garbage, &c., from the streets; and the penalties of the law will be strictly enforced against persons violating the provisions of the foregoing extracts of the Corporation Ordinances. Notice will be given of the approach of the ash and garbage carts, by ringing a bell. Complaint of neglect to provide sufficient carts and regularity to collect as above, should be made to the City Inspector at the office No. 1 Centre-st.

The attention of the Police is called to the above Ordinances.

Many violations of the Ordinances daily occur at the present time by placing rubbish upon the streets from cellars, yards and especially from buildings which are repaired or altered. It is required that such rubbish shall be immediately placed in carts and removed—or all violation of the Ordinances relating thereto, by placing such rubbish in the streets will be strictly prosecuted for the recovery of the penalty arising from such violation.
GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.

OFFICE OF TROW'S CITY DIRECTORY, COMPILED BY H. WILSON, No. 379 BROADWAY. May 1, 1857.

CAUTION.—TO GUARD AGAINST ANY IMPOSITION which may be attempted on the public, the CANVASSERS employed on this DIRECTORY for the year ending May 1, 1858, are furnished with a certificate of authority signed by H. WILSON, Compiler.

BRUSHES, BRUSHES.—REMOVAL.—JAMES H. NOE, brush manufacturer, would inform his customers and the public generally, that he has removed from No. 151 to No. 275 Greenwich-st. His stock will consist of everything in the brush way, and will be offered at the lowest possible prices. Dealers are invited to call.
JAMES H. NOE,
No. 275 Greenwich-st., near Murray.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SAMUEL C. REID, Jr., COUNSELOR AT LAW.—Office, No. 23 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.
COLEMAN & REID, Attorneys and Counselors, Washington, D. C.
WALTER COLEMAN, of Memphis, Tenn., and SAMUEL C. REID, Jr., of New-York, (formerly the associate of the late Hon. Jno. R. Grymes of New-Orleans,) having formed a co-partnership in their profession, will practice before the Supreme Court of the United States and the Court of Claims at Washington, and will give their faithful attention to the prosecution of all claims, of every nature whatsoever before the executive departments of the Government and before Congress. Gentlemen of the Bar, residing at a distance, are informed that causes will be argued before the Supreme Court either upon briefs furnished by them, or on briefs made out by us from the record, as they may direct.

SUPREME COURT—RICHMOND COUNTY—JAMES CHEETHAM and JAMES CHEETHAM, Jr., against SAMUEL T. JONES and MARTHA MARY his wife, Samuel Ashton, Thomas Ashton, Richard Ashton, James Ashton, Frank Ashton, and William Martin, Gustavus H. Kissell, agent of E. Clarke & Sons, Richard Clarke, Thomas Clarke, James Clarke, Benjamin Clarke, Lewis Atterbury, Jr., agent of Ashworth & Company, George Ashworth & Richard Roe, whose true name is unknown, composing the firm of Ashworth & Company, Elizabeth F. Thomas, George Griswold and John C. Green.—Amended summons for relief.—To the defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, at his office at Richmond, in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 106 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Nov. 1, 1856.
STEWART, STALLKNECHT & CRAIN,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
The complaint was filed with the Clerk of the County of Richmond, on the 11th day of April, 1857.
STEWART, STALLKNECHT & CRAIN,
ap16-law6wTh* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—ROBERT H. ARKENBURGH against ALEXANDER COBURN and others.—No. 1.—In pursuance of a judgment made and entered in this action, on the 22d day of April, 1857, I will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 21st day of May, 1857, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, the following described premises: "All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being on the southerly side of Twenty-third-street, in the City of New-York, and which is bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-third-street, distant one hundred and thirty-seven feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of the Ninth-avenue and Twenty-third-street; running thence southerly and partly through the middle of a party wall, standing partly on the lot hereby conveyed and partly on the lot adjoining on the east, ninety-eight feet eight inches; thence westerly and parallel to Twenty-third-street, thirteen feet; thence northerly and parallel to the Ninth-avenue ninety-eight feet eight inches to the southerly line of Twenty-third-street, and thence easterly and along said southerly line of Twenty-third-street thirteen feet, to the place of beginning."—New-York, April 27, 1857. THOMAS DARLINGTON, Referee.
VAN VORST & BEARDSLEE, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
ap28-2tawtsT&Th. No. 106 Broadway, New-York.

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF SUFFOLK—AUGUSTUS R. CASE against CHARLES COLEMAN and Mrs. MARY COLEMAN his wife, Norman Andrews and Mrs. —— Andrews his wife, William E. Hudson and Emma Hudson his wife, Edward W. Arthur, John W. Avery, Graham P. Taylor, Josiah Garver, James Nelson, Orlando H. Gardiner, and John Morrison.—Summons.—To each and every of the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 107 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Nov. 14, 1856.
A. M. BURR, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint herein was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Suffolk, at Riverhead, in said County, on the 15th day of April, 1857.
ap16-law6wTh* A. M. BURR, Plaintiff's Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given according to law, to all persons having claims against JOSEPH W. BURDEN, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executrix, at the residence of FRANCIS E. LORETT, No. [illegible] Grand-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the thirteenth day of November next.—Dated, May 6, 1857. MARIA BURDEN,
my7-law6mTh* Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JACOB C. WEEKS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executrix, at her residence, No. [illegible] Livingston-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the eleventh day of November next.—Dated May 5, 1857.
CATHARINE V. WEEKS, Administratrix.
my7-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PETER SHONNARD, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of CHARLES CHESEBRO, No. [illegible] Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of May next.—Dated Nov. 12, 1856.
JANE SHONNARD,
CHARLES SHONNARD, Executors.
n20-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM L. [illegible]MAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of SCHUREMAN HALSTED, Nos. [illegible] Murray-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 28, 1857.
HENRY MOORE,
SCHUREMAN HALSTED, Executors.
ja29-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DANIEL BURGESS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator, at No. 45 John-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of July next.—Dated December 30, 1856.
ja1-law6mTh* JOHN PAINE, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ESTHER ROBINSON, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 12 William-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the second day of November next.—Dated, New-York the 28th day of April, 1857.
ALANSON ROBINSON,
ap30-law6mTh* Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of PHILIP HART, late of the City of New-York, Baker, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of MYER MASTERS, No. 3 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of August next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 4, 1857.
f5-law6mTh* FRANCIS MILLER, Executor.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an Insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes.—HENRY S. LEVYNSKY, Insolvent.
Notice first published April 1, 1857. Creditors to appear before Hon. CHARLES P. DALY, one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas at Chambers, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 7th day of June, A. D., 1857, at 10 o'clock A. M.
ap8-law10wTh*

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers under the firm of SANDS & WILLS is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign the name of the late firm in liquidation of its affairs.
(Signed.) SAMUEL S. SANDS,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1857. A. J. WILLS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name of SAMUEL S. SANDS & CO., for the transaction of a general stock commission business at No. 68 Wall-st.
(Signed.) SAMUEL S. SANDS,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1857. E. R. AYMAR.

The subscriber will continue the stock brokerage business on his own account at the office of the late firm of SANDS & WILLS, No. 68 Wall-st., and offers his services to his friends for the purchase and sale of stocks and other securities at the Brokers' Board. (Signed.)
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1857. A. J. WILLS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of W. T. JENNINGS & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be settled by either of the late firm.
W. T. JENNINGS,
B. F. ROBINSON,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1857. E. B. VALENTINE.

THE UNDERSIGNED will continue the business at the old location, under the firm of W. T. JENNINGS, PETTUS & CO., wholesale and retail clothiers, No. 231 Broadway, third door above Astor House.
W. T. JENNINGS,
JAS. T. PETTUS,
B. F. ROBINSON.

COPARTNERSHIP.—BENJAMIN F. BABBITT has this day retired from the copartnership of WILLIAM J. BELL & CO., and JOHN CATLIN (late President of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company) and DIGBY V. BELL (late of Chicago) have been admitted as partners in the firm, which continues to transact a general Banking and Brokerage business, under the same name and style of WILLIAM J. BELL & CO.
NEW-YORK, April 1, 1857.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF EDGAR & DICKSON was dissolved on the 30th of April, by mutual consent. All debts due to the firm are requested to be paid immediately to ALEX. EDGAR, and all persons having any claim to send it in. Hereafter the business will be conducted by ALEX. EDGAR, at No. 288 Hudson-st. All favors received.
ALEX. EDGAR,
GEORGE DICKSON.

I HEREBY DECLARE THAT I AM NO longer in partnership with PROSPER COUSSET, of New-York, it having been dissolved by mutual consent.
JOHN SCHNEIDER, Newark, N. J.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE—ONE 12 horse engine and one 12-horse locomotive boiler, both new and in perfect order. Inquire at No. 238 Stanton-st.

[Advertisement.]
NO MORE DROWNING.
BUNKER'S LIFE PRESERVING SHIRTS AND BATHING DRESSES.

The only reliable life preservers in use. Seafaring men, travelers, excursionists, bathers and all others are invited to call at the show and salesrooms No. 387 Broadway, and examine the above articles.

The shirts have been approved and recommended by the following gentlemen:

JOSEPH WALKER, President Life Saving Benevolent Association of New-York; ELLWOOD WALTER, President Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company; NATHANIEL L. and GEORGE GRISWOLD, A. B. NEILSON, President Board of Underwriters; BIRD and NEILSON, Jegosen and HIGGINS.

CHAS. J. BUNKER, No. 387 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—This beautiful theatrical palace (as it should now be called) is nightly crowded to overflowing, to witness the gorgeous spectacle of "Cleopatra or the Battle of Actium," with its brilliant new scenery and dresses, the grand marches by the thirty young ladies, the royal Cleopatra barge, &c., &c. Go see it to-night, and also the the tasty and beautiful manner in which the Theatre has been reornamented. The Pantomime of a "School in an Uproar," and the Drama of "Warlock of the Glen," completing the entertainment.

[Advertisement.]
KEMP'S WORM PASTILLES.—Worms cause congestion of the brain. Make short work with them. To do so safely, use this hygean confectionary. It contains no mineral. Any child will take it. BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA has recently renewed a new accession of popularity, from its numerous and astounding cures of Cutaneous and Ulcerous complaints. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists. Sarsaparilla $1, and Pastilles 25c. per bottle.

[Advertisement.]
WOULD YOU BE DISTINGUISHED IN YOUR APPEARANCE?—Would you attract universal admiration and notice? Would you be, in a pleasant way, "the observed of all observers?" Would you please the ladies? Would you be really handsome? Would you save money? Would you enhance your personal comfort ten times over? Would you be credited with good taste? If so, go to the enlarged and splendid store at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, and buy one of KNOX's hats.

[Advertisement.]
HIVES AND ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN, SORE THROAT, &c.—A single dose of from one to four of BRANDRETH's Pills, according to age and constitution, often cures. And in all cases, the miserable itching is at once alleyed after the operation. Be wise, purify your blood, and possess a skin free from eruptions, and a throat free from phlegm. Principal office No. 43 Brandreth Building, Nos. 415 and 417 Broadway; Brooklyn Agency, No. 175 Fulton-st. 25 cents a box.

[Advertisement.]
REXFORD'S BITTERS.—Carminative, Tonic, Stomachic, Anti-Dyspeptic, Alterative, and deliciously Aromatic.

Prepared with the greatest care, entirely from vegetables, and while they possess highly sanative properties, are entirely innocent in their affects.

Prepared only by L. M. REXFORD, of Binghamton, and sold only by him and F. S. COZZENS, Sole Agent, No. 73 Warren-street, New-York City.

[Advertisement.]
TREES AND PLANTS.—PARSONS & Co., Flushing, near New-York, invite the attention of those about planting, to their large and well grown stock of deciduous and evergreen trees. They can supply, to great advantage, those who wish to plant in masses, or who wish single specimens of large size for immediate effect. Exotic plants, roses, and vines, can also be furnished in great variety. Catalogues by mail, or at No. 30 Wall-street, basement.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Myriads of men have been engaged for more than one quarter of this present century in testing the efficaciousness of HOLLOWAY's *Pills and Ointment*, as remedies, either separately or conjointly, for all internal and external ailments. Their unanimous and enthusiastic verdict in favor of these remedies is now before us, and should convince the most incredulous.

[Advertisement.]
Just in store from our own factory, fifty dozen custom made shirts, assorted to suit all sizes. They will be sold at $24 per dozen, or $12 the half dozen, and warranted in every particular.

T. & W. A. MCLAUGHLIN,
Corner of Murray and Greenwich streets.

Shirts made to measure.

[Advertisement.]
Fashion has found a new home, at No. 251 Broadway. WHITE, the popular manufacturer and importer of Millinery, has removed thither from Nos. 20 and 22 John-street, and his magnificent stock of Spring and early Summer bonnets, silk and straw goods, French ribbons, artificial flowers, dress caps, head-dresses, bonnet frames, &c., is attracting crowds to his splendid rooms.

[Advertisement.]
SAVE YOUR FURS, &c.—MOTHS! MOTHS!! MOTHS!!!—HOW TO DRIVE THEM AWAY.—Use freely BREWER's Odorous Moth Powder. It has been thoroughly tested during the last two Summers. Now is the time to use it. Sold by the principal druggists in New-York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City.

[Advertisement.]
RHEUMATISM.—LINCK'S ANTI-RHEUMATIC POWDERS.—A safe, speedy and radical cure for the above disease, in any of its forms, as attested by scores of persons within an incredibly short space of time. Prepared by J. G. GIBSON, M. D., and for sale by BARNES, RISLEY & KITCHEN, Wholesale and Retail Agents, No. 13 Barclay-street. The trade supplied.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 2 Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
J. R. STAFFORD's Olive Tar is applied and inhaled, it is the only fluid that contains Electro-Magnetism; which it imparts to the body, increasing its vitality, enabling it at once to expel Pain and Disease. The following are the names of a few well-know persons who have used Olive Tar, and who commend its use for disease of the Throat, Lungs, Nerves, Muscles, Joints, Skin, &c.:

Isaac V. Fowler, Esq., Postmaster, New-York.
George Law, Esq., Fifth-avenue, New-York.
Joseph L. Lord, Esq., No. 11 Wall-street, N. Y.
J. H. Ladd, Esq., Pub. of the *Independent*, N. Y.
Dr. E. Bright, Editor *Examiner*, New-York.
C. Van Wyck, Esq., Pro. *Christian Intelligencer*, N. Y.
Robert B. Coleman, Esq., Astor House, New-York.
Simeon Draper, Esq., cor. Pine and Wm. sts., N. Y.
Colonel Daniel Richards, No. 74 Broadway, N. Y.
E. S. Yale, Esq., Mansion House, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Wm. E. Townsend, Esq., Staten Island, New-York.
Thurlow Weed, Esq., Albany, N. Y.
John M. Barnard, Esq., Boston, Mass.
General Duff Green, Washington, D. C.
Rev. Dr. Leonard, Exeter, N. H.
Rev. S. H. Conklin, Providence, R. I.
Rev. B. C. Taylor, Bergen, N. J.
A. H. Barney, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio.
John J. Speed, Esq., Detroit, Mich.
Hon. David A. Noble, Monroe, Mich.
John B. Steenburger, Esq., California.
John F. Warner, Esq., Chicago, Ill.
General Casneau, Texas.

Olive Tar is sold at 50 cents a bottle, by the Stafford Olive Tar Co., No. 16 State-street, (East side of Battery,) New-York, and by all Druggists.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..May 6.

4,000 Ia. State 5s	88½	1250 Erie Railroad..s3	41
10,000 Ia. State 2½s	[illegible]	300 do.........b3	41
1,000 Tenn. State 6s '90	87½	300 do.........s30	40½
10,000 do.	87	300 do.........s60	40½
6,000 Ky. State 6s	102	300 do.........b30	41¼
20,000 Virginia 6s	91½	300 do.........b10	41¼
5,000 do.	91½	300 do.........s60	40½
3,000 Mo. State 6s	83½	300 do.	41½
10,000 do.........b60	83½	100 Harlem Railroad	15½
3,000 Cal. State 7s, '70.	49	100 do.........b60	15½
3,000 N. Y. Cen. R.R.6s	86½	300 do.........s3	15
3,000 N. Y. Cen. R.R.7s	101	700 Reading R. R.....s3	79⅞
1,000 do.	101¼	300 do.	80
7,000 E.R.R. Ct.Bs1871s3	77	300 do.........b3	80½
6,000 do.........s3	78	18 Mich. Cen. R. R.	94½
1,000 H.R. R.R. 2d mt.	60½	50 do.........s3	94½
1,000 H.R. R.R. Ct Bs	59	100 Gal. & Chicago RR.	97½
3,000 H. R.R.3d Mtge.	72½	150 do.........s30	97
3,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	90½	50 do.	97
4,000 do.	90½	35 do.	96¾
4,000 La C.& M.R.,p.b.	86½	500 M.S. & N. Ind. R.s3	61
19 Ocean Bank	95½	650 do.........b3	61
10 Continental Ins. Co.	105	100 do.........b10	61
50 Panama R.R.....s1 60	92½	100 do.	60¾
25 do.	92½	300 do.	61
5 Ohio Life & T. Co.	98	400 do.........b60	61½
50 Del.&H. Ca. Co.s30	122½	500 do.........b30	61½
300 Cum. Coal Co.	17	100 do.	61½
20 Pa. M. Stmship Co.	78	150 do.........b60	62
1025 N. Y. Cen. RR.	86½	500 do.........b60	61⅞
200 do.........s10	86½	300 do.........s30	61½
100 do.........b3	86¼	100 do.	61½
500 do.........b60	86½	500 do.........s3	61½
100 do.........s60	86	100 do.........b10	62
20 Chi. & R. I. R.R.s30	97	100 Ill. Cen. R. R.....c	132½
25 do.	97¼	100 do.........c	132¾
20 do.	97½	100 do.........b60	132
125 Mil. & Miss. R.R.	69½	300 Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	66
450 La C. & M. R.R.s30	77½	100 do.........s60	65½
40 do.	78	100 do.........c	66½
100 do.........b60	78½	100 do.	66½
16 Sixth Avenue R. R.	88	500 do.........s4	66½
600 Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	47½	200 do.........b30	66½
600 do.........b60	48	300 do.........c	66½
500 do.	47½	150 do.........b60	67
48 do.	47	125 Penn. Coal Co.	93½

SECOND BOARD.

$8,000 Virginia 6s	91½	25 Mil. & Miss. R.R.	69½
1,000 N. Y. Cent. R. 6s.	86½	50 do.........s	69
4,000 Goshen Bh. Bds.	78	50 do.........s3	68
25 Ohio Life & T. Co.	98	400 Erie R. R.......s3	41¼
10 Continental Bank	110	700 do.........b60	41
50 Corn Exchange Bk.	107	50 do.	41½
8 N. Y. Cent. R'd	86½	200 Reading R. R.	80½
200 do.	86¾	300 do.........b30	81
200 Harlem Railroad	15½	100 do.	80½
300 Illinois Cent. R..s30	131½	100 do.	80½
100 do.........b60	132½	200 do.........b30	80½
250 Panama R. R.....b3	92½	200 do.........s3	80½
[illegible] Gal. & Chic. R. R.	[illegible]	200 M. S. & N.Ia. R.b30	62½
[illegible]	[illegible]	200 do.	62
[illegible]	[illegible]	150 do.	62
[illegible]	[illegible]	100 do.........b3	62½
[illegible]	[illegible]	100 do.........s3	62

WEDNESDAY, May 6—P. M.

The English files by the steamer *Kangaroo* to the 22d April, and the telegraphic summary from the *Europa* at Halifax to the 25th April, indicate a change for the better in the London Money market, and an improvement in the market at Liverpool and London in Grain. After the late heavy receipts of Gold from Australia, the further sum of three and a quarter millions dollars is reported on the way and nearly or quite due. The Cotton trade, without being strong, is reported equal to the sale of about 7,000 bales ₽ day.

The market for Money, here, to-day, is in ample supply to the Brokers, on temporary loan, at 7 ₽ cent. At some of the large Banks this week the mercantile applications are pretty full. Foreign Bills closed yesterday, for the Boston steamer, at 109¼@109⅜ on London. Some first-class transient bills came on the market at 109⅛@¼. The packet on Saturday is the *Ericsson*, of the Collins line. The Sub-Treasury received to-day, $88,720; paid out $132,869, and held at the close a balance of $14,276,924.

The Stock Market continued, as yesterday, under the control of the *Bears*, through the morning business, but assumed a little more strength at the Second Board in the afternoon. The *Bears* are the principal sellers nearly all through the list. They are made strong by the differences collected on their April contracts, and for the moment, have the power as well as the nerve and disposition to overwhelm the market by immense *short* sales, either on time or by the use of borrowed stock, at the lowest prices. The amounts thus offered bear no proportion to the legitimate supply and demand of real stock, nor are they limited to any ordinary principle of speculation. The purpose would seem to be to literally *crush out values*, and so, to keep down every appearance of reaction or recovery, the public orders for stocks, either for permanent investment or to be held temporarily for an improved market, is met at all hazards and to any extent, without, if possible, suffering such demand to make any impression whatever upon the tone of the market. The game is a bold one, and much public mischief is of course done by the detraction, false rumor and croaking, employed in the attempt to make it win by its boldness. The scene, though eminently calculated—perhaps intended—to disgust all outside speculation, if not to repel all *bona fide* investment in the funded securities dealt in at the Exchange, must sooner or later have its end, possibly a violent one, as in times not long past, to the principal parties concerned; and although the movement of the past day or two has no doubt been stimulated by the flush of success in defeating all effort at reform in regard to gambling in stocks on long time, and by the hope of neutralizing the forthcoming report of the Michigan Southern Railroad, the recklessness of the sales has attracted sufficient attention to enlist some new and strong buyers, and the general market this afternoon closed firm. The principal fluctuations of the day were:

New-York and Erie	41½@40⅞@41⅛@41⅞@41⅜
Michigan Southern	61½@61@60⅞@61⅞@62@62⅞
Galena and Chicago	99@97¾@97@96⅞@96
Reading	80½@79½@80@80¾
Toledo	66⅞@66@66½@67
Illinois Central Stock	*133@132½@131½ seller 30 days*
Erie Bonds, 1871	75@77@78 cash; 70 seller 12 months

The improvement in the Erie Bonds of 1871, on the sweeping sales of yesterday, seller sixty *days, was 3 ₽ cent. No further offers at*, or within, 60 days were ventured by the party who sold yesterday to the extent of $100,000; but at the close this afternoon $15,000 or $20,000 were offered on 12 months' option at 70 ₽ cent. and taken up. In a purchase like this, the ordinary deposit of 10 ₽ cent., if called for, under the late rule of the Board, is little or no security to the buyer. The cash stock is *now* worth nearly all of 10 ₽ cent. above the time contract; but this is only one of the advantages which the speculators in the Board voted on Monday against yielding up, even upon the earnest entreaty of the old Commission brokers. A sale, published to the world at 70 ₽ cent., 12 months, goes far to qualify a stiff cash demand at 78 or 80 ₽ cent.

Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers, have removed into the new double granite building of Mr. W. BLOODGOOD, Nassau, above Pine-street, near Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.

The severe illness of Mr. JOHN F. A. SANDFORD, of CHATEAU, SANDFORD & Co., which was announced some months since, we regret to notice, terminated yesterday in his death. The loss of this estimable merchant is a public one. He had ample means and the generous will to do much good, and he was never backward in bringing both into practical use. His house, for more than thirty years, has been engaged here and at St. Louis in the American fur trade. Of late years Mr. SANDFORD had devoted a large share of his energies to, and at one time risked much of his fortune and good name, as a negotiator abroad for the Illinois Central Railroad, of which he was a leading Director. He was a native of Virginia and a graduate of West Point.

The City of Albany, we understand, will make no legal contest against the validity of the Bonds issued to the Northern Railroad. The validity of a loan, *not yet issued*, to the Albany and Susquehanna Road, will be tested through the Courts. This is well enough. Yet the old City owes it to her good name to place the Northern Bonds beyond future question by reaffirming their validity.

We publish at length, in another place, the Report of the New Board of Directors of the Michigan Southern Railroad. This Board is constituted of Messrs. Edwin C. Litchfield, Heman J. Redfield, John A. C. Gray, Charles Butler, William M. Vermilye, Elisha C. Litchfield, William B. Welles, J. H. Ransom and Henry Keep, of New-York City; John Stryker, of Rome, N. Y.; John Wilkinson, of Syracuse, N. Y.; John S. Barry, of Michigan, and Ezekiel Morrison, of Indiana.

They have been in session in this City from day to day, since their election by the stockholders on the 22d ult. Their preliminary examinations have been thorough and complete, as well in reference to the real condition of the concern, as of the books, accounts, bonds, registers and transfers of the office. The latter are certified, by three several Committees, constituted, with a single exception, of the new members of the Board, *as exact and in all respects consistent and regular*. This was due as well to their constituents and the credit of their great property before the world, as to the moral integrity of the officials of the Company, which, for stock-jobbing ends, had been repeatedly impeached through the New-York *Herald*. The result will afford satisfaction, without creating surprise. The unanimous promotion of Mr. EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, former Treasurer of the Company, and whose name has been identified with the Road from its original purchase from the State of Michigan, to the Presidency of the Company is no empty compliment to that gentleman's services before his late prolonged visit to Europe, but a substantial evidence that the new Administration feel that under his lead the restoration of the credit of the Company will be best secured. We do not doubt that the result will justify their choice. Mr. JOHN A. C. GRAY, an old and able merchant of this City, was made Treasurer; Mr. JOHN WILKINSON, of Syracuse, is made Vice-President. Altogether, the preliminary examination and the unanimity of the election of officers, prove that the deepest wrong involved in the late controversies regarding the stock, was done *to* and not committed *by*, the management. If further evidence of this be needed, it will be found in the financial statements of the Report, and the comprehensive and certainly satisfactory plan by which the Directors propose to fund $1,500,000 of the new unfunded obligations of the concern, and to require an equal amount of the common stock, the issue of which was recently enlarged, most reluctantly, by the management, and, to all present appearances, as the only alternative to the heavy sacrifice of the Bonds of the Detroit Branch and other assets of the Company, the prompt and reasonable sale of which was struck down by the unscrupulous, though systematic assaults upon the credit of the property and the integrity of its management. This plan will commend itself to the favorable consideration of the stockholders, besides removing all appearance of present financial embarrassment, and relieving the apprehension of discredit or the suspension of dividends in the future. The plan is wholly unexceptionable, as being free from sacrifice in the way of abatement or discount, and is made in strict literal conformity to the charter of the Company, *in the shape of a guaranteed 10 per cent. Construction Stock*. The amount to be issued is $3,000,000, at par, one half in cash, applicable to the bills payable or floating debt of the Company, and the other half in exchange, dollar for dollar, for the common Stock, which is, and has been, a regular 10 ₽ cent. stock also, though without the guaranty.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company have declared a half-yearly dividend of 10 ₽ cent., payable on or after the 8th inst. The books of transfer will be closed until after that date.

Michigan Southern Railroad Report.

As the time is at hand when the enterprise undertaken by the MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY will be completed, the Directors in making their annual report, deem it a proper occasion to review the nature and extent of their various operations, to exhibit the condition and value of the properties which have been thereby created, and to glance at the prospects of continued success presented to them in the increasing developments of the extensive regions of country with which they are connected.

This Company, it is well known to its stockholders, originated in a plan projected by the State of Michigan, for connecting the waters of those immense reservoirs of trade, Lake Erie and Lake Michigan, by means of a system of railways, across the peninsula. The plan was but partially carried out by the State, when its financial embarrassments compelled it, in the year 1846, to discontinue the works, and to dispose of its roads to private Companies.

The Southern road, as surveyed and laid out by the State, began at the town of Monroe, on La Plaisance Bay, near the head of Lake Erie, and following a line due west, passed through the southern tier of counties in Michigan, from county seat to county seat, till it terminated at New-Buffalo, on Lake Michigan. At the time of the transfer of this road to the private company, it had been completed, in the imperfect manner of those days, *i. e.*, with the flat-bar rail, wooden culverts, &c., from Monroe through Adrian, the county seat of Lenawee County, to Hillsdale, the county seat of Hillsdale County, a distance of 68 miles, together with a branch, 10 miles north from Adrian to Tecumseh, making in all 78 miles actually constructed, on which the State had expended upwards of $1,300,000.

The charter under which the Southern Michigan Railroad Company took possession of this road was a perpetual one, carefully prepared as to its terms, liberal in its provisions, and not subject to alteration, except by the *consent of the Corporators. Under it the Company* were authorized to extend the road westerly to Lake Michigan, either by the route originally contemplated, or by any *other more southerly route which they should deem more* practicable. They were induced to adopt a more southerly course by the following considerations: First, to avoid competition and conflict with the Central Railroad Company of Michigan, whose line the State had proposed to terminate at St. Joseph, on Lake Michigan, but who had decided to make New-Buffalo, considerably further south than St. Joseph, their terminus, with the view of extending their line around Lake Michigan to Chicago; Second, to meet the demands of the great trade between the East and West, which it was then becoming evident would not move directly across the lakes, (which were closed in Winter,) but around them; and, Third, to obviate a threatened competition through the northern parts of the States of Ohio and Indiana.

Those States had previously incorporated the Buffalo and Mississippi Company, for the purpose of constructing *a road from Toledo, (18 miles south of Monroe)* due west, through the northern counties of Ohio and Indiana, to Chicago, the head of Lake Michigan. Such a road, it was obvious, would connect the head of Lake Erie with the head of Lake Michigan directly; it would command the large and growing trade springing up between those *important points*; and it would form a principal link in the vast chain of communication between the East and West. But as it proposed to run only some fifteen or twenty miles south of the proposed line of the Southern Michigan Road, and nearly parallel to it all the way, it was equally obvious that both roads could not be constructed, or that if constructed, they must become rivals to an extent seriously damaging the interests of both. In this emergency, therefore, the friends of the two enterprises considered the feasibility of a union. It was found that by starting from Toledo, and running north-westerly to Adrian, and thence westerly, on the line of the Southern Michigan Road, through Hillsdale to Coldwater, thence again in a southwesterly course into Indiana, the line of the proposed Buffalo and Mississippi Road might be adopted. This route was somewhat longer than the proposed direct route from Toledo, but it was considered, at that early day, that the difference would be compensated by the extinguishment of a rival line and by the superior populousness of the bordering districts. The union was consequently effected by the assumption of the *Buffalo and Mississippi Charter by the Southern Michigan* Company.

In order to carry out this important plan, however, it became necessary to connect Toledo with the Southern Michigan Road at Adrian. As early as 1835, the Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad Company had been incorporated by the territory of Michigan, for the purpose of making a railroad from Toledo (which was then embraced in that territory, but was afterwards transferred to the State of Ohio) to Kalamazoo, in the interior of Michigan; the object being to open the market at the head of Lake Erie to that fertile and rapidly growing interior. This road had been completed, also, as far as Adrian, and, owing to the rivalry of the cities of Monroe and Toledo, had been run in opposition to the Southern Michigan, as far as finished; but the Southern Michigan Company acquired a perpetual lease of it in 1849, which not only extinguished the opposition, but brought their road immediately in connection with Toledo.

From Hillsdale, westward, the road was energetically prosecuted, according to the charter obtained from the State of Michigan. But, as the line of the road, after leaving the southern boundary of the State, must pass, in order to reach Chicago, through the States of Indiana and Illinois, the western part of the line of the Buffalo and Mississippi Company was used, from the point of intersection to the western boundary of Indiana, (about 100 miles,) and another company was organized under the the general Railroad law of Illinois, to complete the remainder (about 13 miles) in Illinois. These several companies, having but one common interest, and having procured from the Legislatures of the several States every due authority, pushed their work with all the rapidity consistent with solid and durable construction. In the course of the years 1850 and 1851, up to May of 1852, the old roads were substantially repaired and improved, and the entire line was opened from Hillsdale to Chicago. The Directors' report for the year 1852, states that in about 20 months, embracing two winters, (one of them peculiarly severe for such work,) the companies constructed 160 miles of new road, and relaid and nearly rebuilt 80 miles of the old road—a fact without precedent in the history of railroad enterprise.

The charter incorporating the Michigan Southern Company made it their duty to extend the Tecumseh Branch to the village of Jackson, (about 41 miles,) situated on the line of the Michigan Central Road. This work the company deferred until after the completion of their main line, when they caused surveys to be made and began the work, which was finished as far as Manchester (23 miles) in 1855; and it would have been entirely completed by this time, but for an injunction restraining the approach to Jackson, which, however, has recently been dissolved, so that the remaining portion will be finished by the 1st of July. This branch will likely be extended as far north as Lansing, which is the State capital, by another company, when it will become a still more important feeder than it is already to the main line. Besides this, it may be stated that this company has a branch of four miles from White Pigeon to Constantine, a branch from Baileytown, in Indiana, 14 miles, to Michigan City; and a joint ownership with the Chicago and Rock Island Company of 5 miles of road entering Chicago.

The Directors of the Northern Indiana Company, in pursuance of the original plan of securing the best line of railroad that could be built between Toledo and Chicago, and for which they had at an early day obtained the corporate right, under the Buffalo and Mississippi charter, authorized a survey to be made in 1852. It appeared from this survey that such a road could be run between Toledo and a point in Indiana, varying in length not over 2 per cent. from an air line. There were but few curves in the whole of it, and one stretch of seventy miles in length, perfectly straight, while the maximum grade, going West, was but twenty feet in the mile, and going East, but ten. Under these circumstances, and with the certain prospect of reducing the distance between Toledo and Chicago, the road was vigorously undertaken in 1853. The whole distance was 130 miles, including ten miles from Elkhart to Goshen, already finished, and the Directors confidently expected that it would be complete by September of 1856. But they were disappointed in this expectation, owing to causes beyond their control, although they are now happy to say that it is now finished and will soon be brought into full operation.

According to the report of the engineer, the work has proved more difficult of execution than was anticipated; the excavations were harder; large losses have been occasioned by the sinking of marshes; double the original width of clearing has been made; ballasting material has been found more expensive, while the seasons have shown themselves very unfavorable. Two sickly periods, and one very rainy one, have impaired the efficiency, and at times caused a temporary cessation of labor. The cost of the undertaking, in consequence of these drawbacks, to which may be added the increase of wages, and the fact that rails have been selling at higher prices than heretofore, together with the loss of interest growing out of the delays, will be considerably enhanced beyond what was at the outset contemplated.

The stockholders of this Company were apprised by a circular report of Jan. 15, 1856, that an arrangement had been made for constructing a road from Toledo, by way of Monroe, to Detroit, by which our lines would be connected with the latter important city, and with the Great Western Railway of Canada. At the same time they were informed that the Directors considered this line of so much moment to the interests of this Company that they proposed, in order to encourage its construction, to take a permanent lease of the road, by guaranteeing an annual dividend upon its stock of 8 per cent.

At the annual meeting of our stockholders, in April, 1856, a resolution authorizing and requesting the Directors to enter into the proposed arrangement was unanimously adopted. In pursuance of it, a lease in perpetuity of the road from Toledo to Detroit was taken, on the condition of assuming the liabilities of the road for construction, and the payment of 8 per cent. dividend upon its full paid-up stock from the time of its completion. The work on the road has since been vigorously prosecuted, with a view to bring it into use at the earliest period; the contract for construction was made on the 10th of July last; and the Directors have great satisfaction in stating that the line between the cities of Detroit and Monroe (thirty-eight miles) was opened for business on the 28th of December last. By this means a continuous track from the city of Chicago to the city of Detroit, operated by this Company and belonging to it, has been established. The residue of the line, from Monroe to Toledo, (20 miles,) will be finished in the course of the present Spring, and previous to the 1st of July next. That they might insure the result, the Directors have made the requisite advance of money to cover the cost of the road thus far, holding as security therefor $1,000,000 of the first mortgage bonds, at 7 per cent. of that road, and also $362,000 of its full paid capital stock.

Owing to the unfavorable state of the Money market during the past season, it was not found practicable to negotiate, at satisfactory rates, the stocks and bonds of the new line; yet the Company felt it to be their duty to press forward the work, and for that purpose incurred a debt which it is necessary to provide for.

We have omitted to record in its proper historical place, in order to state the fact in this connection, that in 1855 the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Companies became a single corporation, under acts passed successively by the Legislatures of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, in which States their various properties existed. The articles of consolidation were executed on the 25th of April of that year, and were unanimously sanctioned and approved by the stockholders of the respective corporations. In this way a most desirable consummation was attained, and the owners of the several lines may now regard themselves as the possessors of a railroad, which, beginning at a central point in the city of Chicago, passes around the head of Lake Michigan, through populous and fertile districts of four States, to terminate at the two most important centres of trade at the western head of Lake Erie. They will be, on 1st of July, 1857, the possessors of 536 miles of iron way, thoroughly built, completely equipped, touching many opulent and growing towns, draining vast regions of production, and forming part of a trunk line, with numerous lateral connections, between the Atlantic Ocean and the Mississippi River.

The roads just enumerated are:

	Miles.
Main line, from Chicago to Toledo	242
Goshen Air-Line, (from Elkhart to Toledo)	132
From Toledo to Detroit	58
From Adrian to Monroe	37
Jackson Branch	41
Branch to Constantine and Three Rivers	13
Michigan City Branch	14
Making in all	536

The station and freight houses, and the grounds connected therewith at the several depôts along the line, and at the termini of the Road, have been provided on a substantial and liberal scale. These buildings are many of them costly, and the grounds very valuable.

The station at Toledo occupies what is called the Middle Ground in the Maumee River and covers 26 acres of ground, connected with the city by means of a bridge. About $1,000,000 has been expended upon the improvements at this point, and a section of the road connected with it about 3 miles in length; but when finished, the station will be one of the most extensive and complete in the whole country, and admirably adapted to the accommodation of the business which is there concentrated. It was deemed advisable, in locating and planning these grounds and buildings, to render them accessible to other important lines terminating or connecting at Toledo, and the object has been justified by the arrangements since entered into with them, which secure to this Company, in the form of an annual rent, interest upon a considerable part of the cost.

The lands connected with other stations have greatly increased in value during the last three years, and at Chicago particularly, where we have secured ample room, it may be estimated that this increase, since the purchase, has not been less than $800,000.

These roads pass through four States, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and Illinois, having an aggregate population in 1850 of 3,300,000; they touch nineteen Counties of these States, having, in 1850, a population of nearly 300,000, and which must be quite double that now; and they have stations at nearly 100 thrifty and well-peopled towns. They are directly connected with four important lines of railway, running south through Ohio and Indiana, and with all the railroads and steamboats diverging from Toledo, Detroit, Monroe and Chicago.

Our line of road is thus brought into immediate relation to hundreds of thousands of people, with all their varied industries and interchanges, and is enabled to command a large local traffic which, profitable *as it is* at present, must increase with the increasing population and wealth *of the country*. But the local business is only incidental *to the more extensive trade carried on between the* seaboard and the almost immeasurable inland valleys. Before speaking of this, however, let us contrast the present with the past, as a basis of conjecture for the future.

At the time our enterprise was begun, the railroad system of the United States was in its infancy. By casting an eye upon a map prepared for the year 1850, when our main line was barely commenced, it will be seen that there was then no direct railroad connection between the East and West, none between the south bend of the two great lakes, no important channel of trade ending at Toledo, except the Wabash and Erie Canal, and no vast ramification of roads and canals branching out from Chicago.

Those extensive districts of country lying to the west and north of that City were intersected only by common roads and a few inconsiderable streams. But by consulting *the map, as it appears in 1857, it will be seen what* advances have been made in all these respects. The Canada line from Detroit to Niagara has since been *constructed. The South-shore lines, running from* Toledo, through Sandusky, Cleveland and Erie to Buffalo, and connecting at these places with the trade of the Lakes, and with the magnificent railroad systems of Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New-York, have since been all completed. By these lines, which are but a continuation of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, it is brought into direct relation with the cities of Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New-York. When the line extending east from Cleveland by way of the Cleveland and Mahoning, the North Western, the Pennsylvania Central and the Allentown and New-Jersey Central Roads shall be completed, (nearly all of which are now in operation, and the remaining links are expected to be supplied within the ensuing year,) our line will furnish the shortest possible route from Philadelphia and New-York to Chicago and the Mississippi. And this line will have the very great advantage of an unbroken grade, which will enable freight to be sent without trans-shipment from the ocean to a point in the heart of Iowa, nearly one hundred miles west of the Mississippi, and which, by the steady westward extension of the line, will soon reach the Missouri at Council Bluffs.

The many and important roads which have made Chicago the great metropolis of the Northwest, have been constructed within the time in which our own was in progress. And of these roads, it is important to remark, that the greater part of them are tributaries to the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Road, and none of them, in any sense of the word, competitors. Of the great roads of the Northwest, Chicago is the common centre—a city which, at the outset of our works, contained less than 30,000 inhabitants, and which has now 130,000—which then shipped annually but 2,000,000 bushels of grain, and now ships 20,000,000—which in 1851 had but 40 miles of railroad terminating in it, and which has now 2,900 miles, of which 2,075 may be called importing railroads, which bring freight and traffic from the West and Northwest. Among these roads, conveying into Chicago the inexhaustible wealth of the interior, may be mentioned the Chicago and Rock Island, extending to the Mississippi, and by means of the Mississippi and Missouri Road, tapping the central part of Iowa; the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, from South Iowa; the Illinois Central, traversing the length of the State of Illinois; the Galena and Chicago; the Lake Shore, from Milwaukee; and the Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac, which together bring the whole of Wisconsin, and the fine copper and iron regions of Lake Superior within range of our western terminus. Yet the prodigious growth of Chicago can scarcely be said to be peculiar; it is rather an example of the general advance of the West. Toledo and other cities exhibit a similar increase, and the entire region to which we look for trade and patronage, partakes of the onward movement.

There is no reason, therefore, to apprehend any diminution of the sources of supply to our road; on the contrary, there is every reason for believing that the almost unexampled rapidity of progress which has marked the past, will be accelerated in the future. Temporary causes, such as a general failure of crops, or a general prevalence of disease, might abate the prosperity of single years; but there are no causes with which we are acquainted, or which we can conjecture, likely to have such an effect for any connected series of years. As long as our country continues in the enjoyment of foreign and domestic peace, the physical developments must continue to improve. For it is to be especially remarked, that the immense regions to which our road is so directly related, the States of Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, (not to mention the older States of Michigan, Ohio and Indiana,) and particularly the Territory of Minnesota, which will, during the present year, be organized into a State, and the regions about Lake Superior, are but just opening to settlement and labor, and have hardly begun to put forth their resources. Iowa was only made a State in 1846, and its population already must considerably exceed half a million. Wisconsin became a State the next year, and has a population of not less than 700,000, and Minnesota is rapidly filling up with people. All these districts possess the advantages of salubrious climates, the most fertile soils, a great variety of natural productions, both mineral and vegetable, facilities of access, and liberal provisions of government. The Lake Superior country, with which Chicago will be brought in immediate communication by the opening of the Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad, is celebrated for its iron, its copper and its silver, and the resources of it are regarded as incalculable. The iron region alone producing, as proved by scientific analysis and practical experiments, the finest iron in the world—extends, in a breadth of from fourteen to fifty miles, north and south, and more than one hundred miles east and west, and a single bed of it, according to the United States geological survey, is capable of "supplying the world for ages." Nor do the veins of solid copper promise less abundantly to the hand of enterprise.

Now all these masses of wealth—the grain, the timber, the minerals, which seek a market in the great eastern centres of commerce—must pass, for an indefinite number of years to come, principally around the southern bend of Lake Michigan. There is no other mode for making a way eastward, during one-half the year, when Winter shuts up the Lakes. Nor is there any route of conveyance which is likely to divert from the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad its full share of that immense traffic.

But those vast and fertile valleys of the northwest are not merely grain fields and mining grounds; they are attractive centres of settlement; every year sends a powerful migration thither, and these emigrants, while they develop the resources of the country, draw supplies from the East. It is estimated that already 300,000 emigrants take up their abode annually in these regions. As the mining resources are developed, this immense emigration must be enlarged. Manufacturing establishments will, of necessity, grow out of the mining operations. All the great West will look to the Lake Superior district for its supplies of iron and copper, and in a few years there will be gathered there a vast and thrifty population. In truth, it would seem rather like imagination than a fact of sober reality, were we to undertake to state in words the rapidity or the extent of the progress which must take place in the Northwest. In both directions, therefore, eastward and westward, the channels of communication and traffic will find a constant demand for their services.

Of those channels, our road is one of the two connecting the Lakes Erie and Michigan; it is the only one connected at the same time with the port of Lake Erie, (Detroit,) and with the southern port, (Toledo,) while it also terminates at a central port, (Monroe); it is the only one having an *unbroken* rail connection with the same gauge, from the Mississippi River to the Atlantic Ocean; and it is the shortest one between Chicago, the great trading centre of the West, and Philadelphia, New-York and other eastern cities. In the activity and impatience of American enterprise, shortness of distance and quickness of return are controlling facts; but to this great advantage our road adds another, which is, that it stands in immediate connection with the south shore of Lake Erie, studded with important towns, and whither the immense trade between the East and West naturally tends, for the convenience of the lake navigation during the season when it is practicable. Any one, by casting his eye upon a map, will see that Lake Erie is a common reservoir of trade for several of our largest States, and that the Southern side of it is that on which are concentrated the large cities and towns.

Thus, in every aspect of the case, the results of the great enterprise in which our Company has engaged are quite sure to justify the original designs and the general course of subsequent management. Now that the heavy drain of construction has come to an end, and the future outlays will be confined mainly to interest on debt, dividends on stock, contribution to sinking fund and the running expenses, while all the new roads and branches will be brought into productive operation, and thus every point of competition being covered, we may feel assured that the stockholders, as well as the public, will experience the benefits of the achievement, to a larger extent than either of them have yet realized. In conducting to a successful completion such a varied and extensive undertaking, it cannot be doubted that mistakes of detail have been made—expenses incurred which might have been avoided, and opportunities missed which might have been improved; no scheme of human device and human management is perfect; the most sagacious minds cannot always detect the best means of arriving at ends, nor discover errors until they are shown by their results. This is true of all forms of government, from that of States to that of smaller corporations, and there is no wisdom nor prudence so large as to anticipate or obviate all evils. But in looking back over the seven years which have elapsed since the commencement of this enterprise, and within which time these extensive works have been begun and nearly completed, and considering what difficulties, intrinsic and external, have been overcome, what a mass of property has been created, how substantial the work, how generally the credit of the Company has been sustained, the returns which it has heretofore made to its stockholders, and how certain the promise of future fruits, we think that the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company has reason to feel satisfied with what it has accomplished, and to present it, in entire confidence, to the favorable judgment of the public.

The Company owns three first class steamers on Lake Erie, which run between Buffalo and Toledo. There is a large travel and business that will go through the lake to draw which over our railroad it has been found necessary to keep up this line of steamers, especially as a similar line is maintained by the Michigan Central Railroad Company, along the north shore of the lake.

To keep up regular freight connections with the two great lines of railroads through the State of New-York, it has also been found necessary to secure regular lines of propellers between Toledo and Buffalo, and between Toledo and Dunkirk.

This trade by propellers through the lake has been found to produce a very liberal net income.

The road was first opened for use from Lake Erie to Chicago, in July, 1852. The gross earnings for each month since that time are shown in a table annexed.

The earnings of 1856 were reduced from what was anticipated by the loss of the steamer *Northern Indiana*, early in the Summer, which broke up our regular line of boats, and much impaired our business. During the Fall of that year they show the effect of the difficulties which occurred upon the Erie Railroad, and which, for several months, seriously interfered with the prompt and regular transmission of passengers and freight by that line. The severe Winter of 1857 interfered much with the business of many of the Western Roads, and from this cause, our line, in common with some others, shows for that period a slight diminution of earnings.

It will be borne in mind, that hitherto the receipts have been derived only from the finished portion of the roads. The Goshen Line, the Jackson Branch, and the Detroit and Toledo Road, all as yet unfinished, are now nearly completed, and have cost, in the aggregate, about the sum of $5,350,000.

These lines are soon to be brought into full use, and the investment therein made will then become productive. We do not doubt that they will add very considerably to our earnings.

Since the completion of the line to Chicago, regular semi-annual dividends have been paid to the stockholders, which, commencing January, 1853, and ending 1st February, 1857, have amounted in the whole to 59 per cent., being 37 per cent. in cash and 22 per cent. in stock, as follows:

1853, January, 5 per cent. cash.
1853, July, 7 per cent. cash.
1854, January, 10 per cent. stock.
1854, July, 5 per cent. cash, 7 per cent. stock.
1855, January, 5 per cent. stock.
1855, July, 5 per cent. cash.
1856, January, 5 per cent. cash.
1856, July, 5 per cent. cash.
1857, January, 5 per cent. cash.
Total, 37 per cent. cash, and 22 per cent. stock.

This shows an average of over 15 per cent. per annum, for the entire time since the road was open to Chicago.

The stock of the Company is mostly held for investment, and is widely distributed amongst 1,278 stockholders. Most of this stock has been issued to the stockholders directly, and it has generally produced par to the Company. The stock has been increased considerably since the date of the last report. This increase is accounted for by the fact that within the last few months new issues have been made for the purpose of paying the last dividend, (the earnings of the Company having been appropriated to the construction,) and to meet other financial wants of the Company. Five hundred thousand dollars of the Funded Debt matured, and was paid in April. The books of the Company show that the total discount or loss which the Company has sustained in the issues of its stock of nearly $8,500,000, *amounts to less than 4 per cent. upon the average*. In other words, the Company had actually received more than $96 upon an average, for each share of its stock already issued, and the statement of dividends herewith made, shows that it has been productive property for the stockholders.

The Board has caused full examination to be made into the state of the stock and bond accounts and general accounts of the Company; and the reports of the various committees of examination are appended hereto, showing that the accounts are correct.

The sinking fund, established for the redemption of the bonded debt, has enabled the Commissioners to purchase $149,000 of the bonds, which are now held by them.

The financial statement shows, among the the assets of this Company, its own securities, and stock of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Road, to the amount of $247,912 89. It also embraces about $100,000 of the bonds of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Road, as a debt of this Company. In pursuance of a vote of the stockholders, in April, 1856, this Company has taken a permanent lease of the Road from Toledo to Detroit, and has guaranteed the payment of an annual interest upon its stock, and the payment of principal and interest of its Bonds. For all practical purposes the Road is, therefore, to be regarded as a part of the property of this Company, and its debt as our debt. Having made the necessary advances for its construction, this Company *has received stock of that* Company to the amount shown in the statement, and also $1,000,000 of its first mortgage bonds, of which about $900,000 are still unsold.

The stockholders have also authorized the Board to guarantee the payment of $800,000 of the first mortgage bonds of the Cincinnati, Peru and Chicago Railroad Company, (the mortgage thereon being for only $10,000 per mile,) whose line of road intersects ours, at Laporte, and forms a valuable connection for the Cincinnati business. This guaranty has been given, and forms a contingent liability. The road, however, is completed and in successful operation from Laporte to Plymouth, and has paid the interest upon the bonds due to this time; and we have no reason to doubt that it will continue to provide for the interest and for the principal of the debt.

With these exceptions, both regularly authorized at an annual meeting of the stockholders, and both for its manifest interest, this Company is not liable in any form for the obligations of any other Company.

This Company owns stock of other companies, which have cost $850,030 74, and bonds of other companies, costing $252,300. The arrangements, made for the purpose of securing favorable business connections with other companies, which have resulted in this ownership of their securities, were made in 1854, and were mentioned in the circular report made by this Company in that year. Although these securities are not now available for sale, it is believed that nearly all of them are good, and that they will ultimately secure a return to the Company of its advances. The bonds and mortgages, and the bills receivable shown in the statement, amounting together to $363,344 69, are, with trifling exceptions, believed to be entirely good. A portion of the amount may be realized soon—but most of it will not be due for some time, and is not, therefore, at present available.

The Company is unwilling to sell the $900,000 of Detroit, Monroe and Toledo bonds, and the remaining sinking fund bonds at present prices.

It results from the foregoing statements that it is necessary to provide some other mode of meeting the floating debt of the Company.

After full consideration, the Board, in compliance with authority given by the stockholders at their last annual meeting, have determined to create and issue a guaranteed construction stock to the amount of $3,000,000, entitled to dividends at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, (like the 8 per cent. Construction Stock heretofore issued by the Company, except in the rate of dividend.)

The stock now offered will be entitled to dividends in cash, payable semi-annually in New-York on the 1st days of June and December. The first dividend will be payable on the 1st day of December next.

This stock has been awarded by the Board, *pro rata*, among the stockholders who shall be such at the close of business on the 15th day of May instant. The stock is awarded at its par value of $100 per share, payable $50 per share in cash, and $50 per share in the general stock of this Company at par. The cash payments are required to be made $15 per share on or before the 20th day of May instant; $20 per share on or before the 5th day of June, and $15 per share on or before the 20th day of June next. Payments may be made at any time sooner than above stated, at the option of Stockholders. Proper receipts will be issued for all partial payment made, and interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum will be allowed upon all cash payments made prior to those dates. Stockholders who may be such on the 15th day of May inst., will be entitled to receive the guaranteed stock in the proportion of four shares of guaranteed stock for every ten shares of the general stock held by them, (and in the same proportion for a greater or smaller amount,) at any time after said 20th day of May, upon complying with said conditions.

In case any portion of the guaranteed stock is not applied for by the 20th day of May by the parties entitled thereto, the same will be awarded by the Company upon the same terms to other parties, Stockholders or others, who may first apply for and pay for the same.

In order to enable stockholders not resident in America to participate in the subscription, the proportion of such guaranteed stock to which they may appear to be entitled, will be reserved for them by the Company until the 20th day of June next, and will then be distributed to them upon the same terms, if applied for by them, otherwise it will be disposed of to other parties.

This issue of stock upon the terms stated would yield to the Company $1,500,000 in cash, and $1,500,000 in the general stock which would be then cancelled. The result may be thus stated:

The present amount of outstanding stock is $8,460,100. For the purpose of illustration call it, in round numbers	$8,500,000
There would be retired of the common stock	1,500,000
Leaving the common stock	$7,000,000
And there would be of the 10 per cent. guaranteed stock	3,000,000
Making a total stock of	$10,000,000
The bills payable, including contracts on time, for rails and locomotives, are	$2,279,089 45
And other loans	161,400 00
Total	$2,440,489 45
The cash payments on the proposed stock issue would amount to	$1,500,000 00
Thus reducing the floating debt to	$940,000 45

And the Company would be left in possession of its general assets as shown in the statement, besides about $250,000 of Sinking Fund Bonds, and about $900,000 of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Bonds unsold.

It is believed that these assets and securities could then be converted as fast as would be necessary to meet the wants of the Company.

The Board, therefore, consider that the sale of this guaranteed stock, upon the terms of payment proposed, will provide all the means necessary to place the finances of the Company in a perfectly sound condition.

And it will be seen that it proposes to do this *without any sacrifice* to the Company. For whatever may be the present price of our shares, depressed at the moment to an unjustifiable degree by accidental and entirely temporary causes, they are worth par to the Company. The Company has received nearly par for the total amount of its stock now outstanding, and it has heretofore paid and expects for the future to pay, liberal dividends upon its par value. It is, therefore, entirely proper for the Board to agree to receive it at par, in part payment of the stock proposed to be issued.

While by this means we propose to provide the sum of $4,500,000 in cash, without sacrifice, it will not be forgotten that the ordinary mode of raising new means by the creation of bonded debts, and by the sale of the securities at the customary discount, would involve a very large sacrifice in providing that sum of money. We do not consider that the exigencies of the case warrant this course, or that the stockholders of this Company would justify it.

By far the greatest part of the stockholders have been interested in the Company for years; and, so far as the books of the Company furnish evidence, they hold the stock as an investment.

They look, therefore, to its capacity to pay, permanently, liberal dividends, and they would avoid, as the board desires to do, any unnecessary additions to cost. Amongst the 1,278 names which compose our share list, we find an array of wealth and strength which satisfies us that the stockholders are abundantly able to make the advances which are necessary to protect their own property from unnecessary sacrifices.

For these reasons we have adopted the plan which we now present to the stockholders, and by which we offer to them in preference, the right to take, *pro rata*, the 10 per cent. guaranteed stock which we have resolved to issue.

If, however, for any reason, any of the stockholders are not prepared to take the proportion of such stock to which they are entitled, we shall dispose of it on the same terms of payment to other stockholders, or other parties.

We do not doubt that a stock of this Company, to the extent of $3,000,000, upon which the payment of 10 per cent. dividends per annum is guaranteed, (with a right to a *pro rata* share of all dividends over 10 per cent. per annum,) will be eagerly sought for and taken. The Company has paid over 15 per cent. per annum upon the average, upon its entire amount of stock, since the opening of the line to Chicago; and, with its new lines which are just being completed and upon the eve of being brought into full operation, it cannot be reasonably doubted that its gross earnings will be very considerably increased. A guaranteed stock, therefore, of this limited amount, payable in the manner stated, and securing such liberal returns, must be regarded as one of the most desirable investments within the reach of capitalists.

Books of subscription for the $3,000,000 of guaranteed stock are opened at the office of the Company, at New-York, and stockholders and others who desire to subscribe, are requested to do so in person or by letter, prior to the 20th day of May instant.

By order of the Board.

EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, President.

NEW-YORK, May 6, 1857.

GENERAL STATEMENT, MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, MAY 1, 1857.

Construction, including Jackson and Goshen Branches, and Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad		$[illegible]
Equipment		1,[illegible]
Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad		[illegible]
Steamboats		[illegible]
Propellers		51,[illegible]
Total		$[illegible]
Materials on hand, wood and iron	$[illegible]	
In store and shops	125,247 [illegible]	[illegible]
Stocks owned by the Company—Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad, and Michigan Southern and Indiana Railroad	247,912 89	
Stocks of other Companies	850,030 74	
Bonds owned by the Company	252,300 00	
Bonds and Mortgages	48,314 29	
Bills Receivable	315,030 40	1,[illegible]
Due from Superintendent and Agents on unadjusted running accounts, and Cash in hands of Cashier on line of Road	450,[illegible]	
Sundry Balances of Account due Company	166,[illegible]	[illegible]
Cash in Bank at New-York		124,[illegible]
Total		$17,705,[illegible]
Capital stock:		
General Stock	$8,[illegible]	
Construction Stock	131,000	$8,460,100
Bonds:		
Incomes, 1857	[illegible]	
Michigan Southern, 1860	[illegible]	
Northern Indiana, 1861	[illegible]	
Erie and Kalamazoo, 1862	[illegible]	
Michigan Southern, 1863	[illegible]	
Northern Indiana 1863	[illegible]	
Jackson Branch, 1863	[illegible]	
Goshen Branch, 1868	1,372,000	
Sinking Fund, 1868	[illegible]	
Total	$6,[illegible]	
Less Bonds purchased and held by Commissioners of Sinking Fund	149,000	$[illegible]
Bills Payable, including Contracts for Iron, maturing in 1858, and for Cars and Locomotives		2,279,089 45
Other Loans		161,400 00
Due Commissioners of Sinking Fund		1,[illegible]
Detroit, Monroe and Toledo R. R. Bonds, guaranteed by this Company, due 1876, payments on account of		101,[illegible]
Dividends and Interest on Stock uncalled for		[illegible]
Interest on Bonds uncalled for		[illegible]
Due by Company to sundry persons		[illegible]
Income account		[illegible]
Total		$17,705,[illegible]

J. M. HOPKINS, Secretary.

The subscribers, a Committee appointed by the Board of Directors of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, hereby certify that they have examined the assets of the Company as set forth in the above general account, and find the same correct, and in the possession of the Company.

JNO. A. C. GRAY,
J. H. RANSOM,
W. B. WELLES, } Committee.

NEW-YORK, May 5, 1857.

The subscribers, a Committee of the Board of Directors of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, hereby certify that they have carefully examined the bond accounts of the Company upon the books, and also the bonds which have been returned and cancelled; and that the bonds issued by the Company, appear to be each duly entered on the books and accounted for, or remaining in the hands of the Treasurer, and that the bond accounts appear to be correct.

NEW-YORK, May 5, 1857.

W. B. WELLES,
HENRY KEEP,
E. MORRISON, } Committee.

The subscribers, a Committee of the Board of Directors of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, hereby certify that they have carefully examined the stock accounts of the Company, and that the accounts of the individual stockholders, and that they find the aggregate of shares standing to the credit of individuals corresponds with the balance of the stock account on the general ledger; and that the accounts appear to be correct.

HENRY KEEP,
W. M. VERMILYE,
W. B. WELLES, } Committee.

NEW-YORK, May 5, 1857.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Wednesday, May 6.

The following is our Weekly Bank Statement for the week ending May 5:

Capital Stock	$[illegible]
Loans and Discounts	[illegible]
Specie	[illegible]
Amount due from other Banks	[illegible]
Amount due to other Banks	[illegible]
Deposits	[illegible]
Circulation	[illegible]

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, May 4.

COTTON stiffer, but prices unchanged. Sales to-day 2,800 bales. Of SUGAR and MOLASSES, the market is bare. FLOUR has advanced to $7 for Ohio. WHITE CORN 80c. @85c.; yellow do., 75c. PORK firm. LARD, in barrels, 14c. Sterling Exchange, 9½ premium. Exchange on New-York, ½ ₽ cent. discount.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, May 5.

COTTON weak, quotations being barely maintained. Sales to-day, 1,500 bales. Quotations, 13¾c.@14c. Receipts to-day, 900 bales. Decreased receipts, 104,000. Decreased receipts at all Southern ports, 459,000. Stock at this port, 135,500. SUGAR firm at 11c. Ohio FLOUR, $7. White CORN, 85c. PORK buoyant, at $23 50. GUNNY CLOTH 13½c.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, May 5.

Sales of COTTON to-day, 12,000 bales, at advancing prices.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, May 6—6 P. M.

FLOUR in good demand. Choice brands scarce. Sales to-day 1,000 bbls., at $6 75@$6 80 for low grades State and Canadian. WHEAT firm, with an upward tendency. Sales 30,000 bushels at $1 56@$1 60 for White Canadian, and $1 35 for White Spring. CORN quiet and scarce. Canal Freights 13c. to New-York. The boats are detained by high water. Lake Imports 6,500 bushels Wheat. Canal Exports 9,100 bushels Wheat.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, May 6.

Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania fives 85; Reading Railroad 40; Morris Canal 15½; Long Island Railroad 12¾; Pennsylvania Railroad 40⅜.

Markets....*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 6, 1857—6 P. M.

COTTON—Is dull and heavy, with more disposition to sell than to buy. Small lots only were disposed of. Middling Uplands, 13⅞c.@14c.; do. Gulfs, 14¼c.@14½c.; other grades, proportionate rates, ₽ lb. Supply available here, 87,385 bales, against 56,346 bales same time last year.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is moderately active for State and Western Flour at higher and rising prices. The supply is limited, and factors are not disposed to anticipate the regular demand, as they calculate that this will prove amply sufficient to, at least, sustain the prevailing figures. The sales reach 13,300 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 [illegible]
Straight State	6 [illegible]
Extra State	[illegible]
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	6 [illegible]
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 [illegible]
Fancy Michigan	6 [illegible]
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 [illegible]
Extra Ohio	6 [illegible]
Fancy Genesee	[illegible]
Extra Genesee	[illegible]
Extra Missouri	[illegible]

Canadian is brisk and firm. Sales have been reported of about 3,650 bbls., in lots, at from $6 [illegible] for superfine to choice extra, ₽ bbl. Southern continues in good request, at full rates. The transactions, since our last, comprise about 2,200 bbls. low Mixed, to fair Extra, and choice Extra, at $7@$7 50, and $8 50@$8 75 ₽ bbl. Rye Flour is salable and firm, at $3 60@$4 50 for Fine to Superfine, ₽ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate supply and demand, at $3 50 for Jersey, and $3 70@$3 75 for Brandywine, ₽ bbl. The latter brings $17 50 in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat is in good demand at strengthening prices, with a very small amount available. Sales, 11,000 bushels, including fair to good Southern White at $1 80@$1 85; good ordinary to choice Southern Red at $1 [illegible] $1 68½; and good Western White at $1 85 ₽ bushel. The range for all kinds is from $1 70@$1 90 for White, and $1 45@$1 68½ for Red ₽ bushel. Rye is still scarce and needed, especially Northern, mainly at 93c. ₽ bushel, delivered. Barley, $1 25@$1 30; Barley Malt, $1 65@$1 75 ₽ bushel. Oats continue in light supply and demand at 54c.@56c. for Western; 58c.@60c. for State; and 58c.@61c. for Jersey, ₽ bushel. Corn is less inquired for, being quoted a shade dearer. Sales 26,000 bushels at [illegible] for [illegible] Yellow; and [illegible] [illegible] White, [illegible] Canadian Peas, [illegible] ₽ bushel. [illegible] Peas, [illegible] ₽ two bushels.